



# MEDICINAL PLANT REPERTOIRE



A Perspective of Biogeographical  
Gateway of India

PROF. B. K. KONWAR



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## A PERSPECTIVE OF BIOGEOGRAPHICAL GATEWAY

C<sup>o</sup> T R E A T Y

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*In Loving Memory  
of my beloved*

Father Late Powal Chandra Konwar

*and*

Mother Late Dharmeswari Konwari

who taught me to  
care for and assign  
value on  
each and every plant  
on the earth

North East India belongs to the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity 'hotspot' and comprises 7.7% of India's total geographical area supporting 50% of its flora. The region houses more than 2,000 medicinal plant species, which account for nearly 20% of the total plant diversity in the region. In rural India, even now 80% of the population seems to opt for traditional methods of medicinal treatment for one reason or the other. According to a report of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Govt. of India, 7,550 different types of herbal plants are used by 4,635 different ethnic groups for medicinal purposes. Such knowledge of medical cure has been passed on from generation to generation in the form of tradition. Every year herbs and aromatic plants with an estimated value of Rs. 165 crores are exported from the North East to other parts of the country. Constant exploration and investigation supported by extensive research are of vital importance for preservation and proper utilization of this precious resource.

Plants contribute to the welfare of human beings in myriad ways. Man has been learning about useful and harmful plants by the trial and error method since ancient times. With the increase in population there is an increase in demand for utilization of more and more plant resources for various purposes including their use as new or alternate source of medicine. A good part of traditional medicine has its roots in the preliminary and basic discoveries made by the ethnic societies who possess a wealth of hidden information about the uses of the plants. Preservation and protection of this traditional knowledge are of great significance for the welfare of the human race and survival of indigenous communities.

Located at the centre of North East India, Assam occupies a geographical area of 78,438 km<sup>2</sup> (latitude 24°44' - 27°45' N and longitude 89°41' - 96°02' E). Known for its rich flora and fauna, varied vegetation and forest types, Assam is the homeland of people belonging to different ethnic groups with their distinctive cultures, languages, social and religious customs, taboos and myths, and food habits.

Though there is a growing interest in and concern for overall improvement and utilization of medicinal plants of the region, so far only a limited number of plants have been studied and commercially exploited. Neither the Government nor the private sector has so far come up with concrete steps for conducting serious and systematic research on this wealth. This might be due to a lack of detailed information about these plants and their commercial prospect in the national/international markets.

Biochemical analysis of the plants with the isolation of active compounds and their identification and pharmacological assessment will ensure medicinal worth of the plants concerned. Genome analysis with the construction of DNA library could lead to exploitation of genes involved in the biosynthesis of active compounds of the medicinal plants. However, there must be a coordinated approach between various research institutes from both public and private sectors for sustained analysis and improvement of medicinal plants. Mass production of economically important plants having medicinal properties can be initiated by adopting scientific technologies such as tissue culture, increasing the production of secondary

the Eastern part of North America (Hill and Buck, 2000) and 'African Cherry' (*Prunus africana*, bark used to treat prostatitis) in Cameroon and Madagascar (Cunningham et al., 2002) are becoming endangered due to over exploitation. The situation is even more critical and serious in the Indian context. As the trade of herbs and herbal products has increased by many folds, the Indian herbal industry has touched the annual turnover of more than USD 4,000 million. It has been estimated that about 90% collection of medicinal plants is from wild sources and since 70% of collections involve destructive harvesting, many plants have become vulnerable or endangered or feral (Anon., 1982). Already 16 medicinal plants including high valued *Atropa acuminata*, *Dioscorea deltoidea* and *Rauvolfia serpentina* are listed as endangered species in the North Western Himalayas (Gupta, 1986).

#### **National Medicinal Plants Board:**

To look into the use and commercial aspects of medicinal plants, the Government of India has formed the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) on November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2000 under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So far, the Board has enlisted 32 medicinal plants for cultivation, characterization, improvement and conservation. These plants are Amla, Ashok, Ashwagandha, Atees, Bael, Bhumi amlaki, Brahmi, Chandan, Chirata, Daruhaldi, Giloe, Gudmar, Guggal, Isapgol, Jatamansi, Kalihari, Kalmegh, Kesar, Kokum, Kuth, Kutki, Makoy, Mukti, Patterchur, Pipoli, Safed musli, Sarpgandha, Sevana, Satavari, Tulsi, Vai-vidang and Vatsnabh. As of now, out of 400 industrially useful medicinal species, only 20 are cultivated on commercial basis. In line with setting up of NMPB, 35 state Governments have formed State Medicinal Plant Boards. In the current year, the Government of India has constituted the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) under the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for taking up systematic research on medicinal plants, their cultivation and industrial production of medicinal components from them.

#### **Medicinal plant diversity of North East India:**

The North Eastern part of the country is recognized as one of the mega biodiversity centers of the world. The area is lying between 22° - 30° N latitude and 89° - 97° E longitude, and spreading over 2,62,379 sq km (Fig 1.1), represents the transition zone between Indian, Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese biogeographic regions and a meeting place of the Himalayan Mountains and Peninsular India. It was the part of the northward migrating 'Deccan Peninsula' that first touched Asian landmass after the break up of Gondwanaland. North Eastern region is endowed with high floristic richness and has been rightly called as the 'cradle of angiospermic plants'. The region has four micro endemic centers out of the 26 such centers in India. The region has 132 wild relatives of crop plants out of the 686 reported from Indian sub

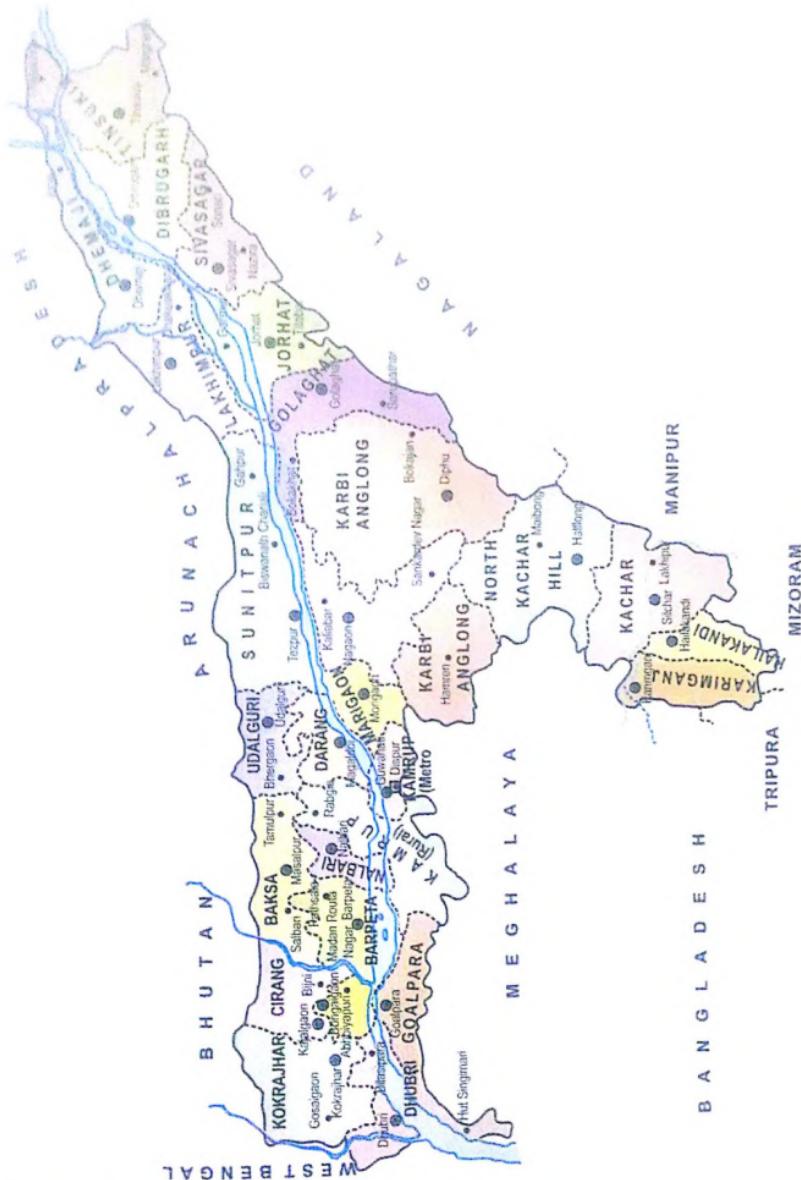


Fig. 1. Geographical map of Assam

longitude, and sprawling over 2,62,370 sq km, represents the transition zone between Indian, Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese biogeographic regions and a meeting place of the Himalayan Mountains and Peninsular India. It was the part of the northward migrating 'Deccan Peninsula' that first touched Asian landmass after the break up of Gondwanaland in the early Tertiary Period. North East India is thus the geographical 'gateway' for much of India's flora and fauna, and as a consequence, the region is one of the richest in biological values. It is in this lowland-highland transition zone that the highest diversity of biomass or ecological communities is found, and species diversities within these communities are also extremely high. The region possesses more than 2,000 medicinal and aromatic plant species accounting for about 20% of the total plant diversity of the region. According to the recent 'Biodiversity Assessment in the North Bank Landscape' report, the North-East India has the second richest forest reserve in the world in terms of plant diversity (WWF report, 2005). The area surveyed by the WWF is called the North Bank Landscape, spanning 3,000 sq km of the Himalayan foothills, north of the Brahmaputra river in Assam and parts of Arunachal Pradesh, North Bengal and Bhutan. The report has pointed out that about 107 plant species are grown within an area of 200 sq m, which is second only to the number of species recorded in Sumatra and Indonesia. The richness of forests of the North Bank Landscape is higher than similar lowland forests in other Bio-diversity hotspots like Brazil, Cameroon, New Guinea and Peru.

The situation is even more critical and serious in the Indian context. As the trade of herbs and herbal products has increased by many folds, the Indian herbal industry has touched the annual turnover of more than USD 4000 million. To meet this growing demand, medicinal plants are being harvested every year from some of 1,65,000 ha of forests (Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions). It has estimated that about 90% collection of medicinal plants is from wild source and since 70% of collections involve destructive harvesting, many plants have become vulnerable or endangered or in the verge of extinction (Anon., 1982). Already 16 medicinal plants including high valued *Atropa acuminata*, *Dioscorea deltoidea* and *Rauvolfia serpentina* are listed as endangered species in the North Western Himalayas (Gupta, 1986). But, it is only recently that the importance has been focused on collection, conservation, evaluation and characterization of medicinal and aromatic plants along with their valuable constituents.

According to a report prepared by R K Hightech Centre (2002), there is an annual business of Rs. 54 crores on 157 wild or cultivated medicinal plants in the state of Assam, the major part of which goes out of the state. It is estimated that 1,836 tones of whole plant, leaves 1,040 t, bark 972 t, fruits 1,728 t, roots 2,700 t, root-like branches 1,080 t, seeds 540 t, thorns 324 t and others 540 t were transported out in the year 2001. As a whole from the entire North Eastern region, annually 35,575 tones of raw medicinal plants and their various parts go to other parts of the country as well as abroad and its value is worth Rs. 165 crores. Because of this exhaustive exploitation, the flora of the North East India in general and medicinal and

### *Meyna spinosa*

The plant is 2.8 - 5.5 m tall, spiny deciduous shrub or small tree with vertically cracked brown or deep grey barks. The spines are straight, about 1.75 cm long and somewhat supra axillary. Leaves are opposite, 3.8 - 12.5 cm long and 2.5 - 6.85 cm broad, entire, ovate-elliptic or elliptic-ovate, acute or bluntly acuminate, membranous and more or less glabrous. Lateral nerves are 6 - 9 on both half and curving upwards near the margin. Nerve axils are with tufts of hairs. Petioles are 0.5 - 1.25 cm long; stipules are connate and cuspidate from a broad base. Flowers are greenish white and appear on short peduncled cymes, which are axillary or supra axillary. Calyx is 5-toothed. Corolla tubes are short, sub-globose, throat wooly and lobes spreading. Stamens are 5 in number, sub-sessile and anthers exserted. Ovary is 5-celled, style long, stigma lobed, ovules pendulous and solitary. Fruits are fleshy, globose or obovoid drupes, about 2.5 - 3.75 cm across, yellowish when ripe with 3 - 5 woody seeds. The plant flowers in late March, continues till April while fruiting appears from late April and matures in the month of October to early December.

The study of 10 metaphase cells revealed chromosome number of *M. spinosa* was  $2n = 44$ . The somatic chromosome number was shown in Fig. 4.7 and the karyomorphology was presented in Table 4.3. The total length of haploid chromosomes was 30.8  $\mu\text{m}$ . The length of chromosome varies from 0.8 - 2.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . Based on the position of the centromere, chromosomes were divided into two groups, group I consisted of 12 chromosome pairs having median centromere and group II consisted of 10 chromosome pairs having submedian centromere.

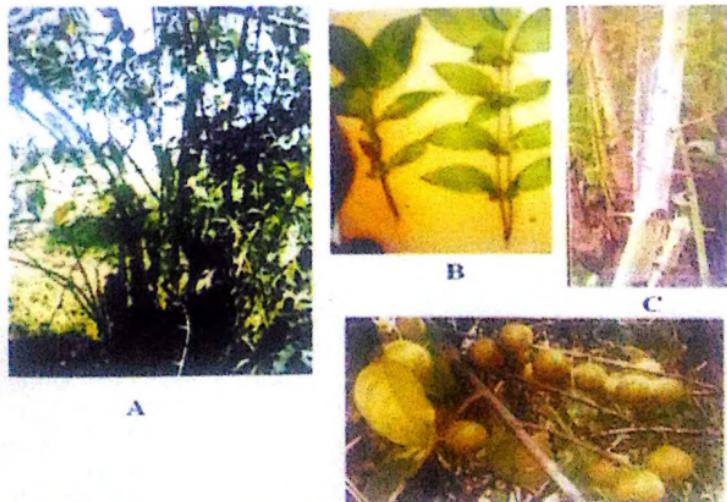


Fig. 9. *Meyna spinosa* A. Mature plant; B. Inflorescence; C. Long axillary spines; D. A branch bearing mature fruits



Plant: 01

Family	: Acanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Chirota or Kalmegh or Kolpotita or Mohatita.
English name	: Halvia or Creat or Kariyat.
Botanical name	: <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees.
Acession No	: TU/MBBT/176.
Flowering time	: November to May.
Habitate	: The plant is found abundantly in hill and plain districts of the state. It grows well in sandy loam soils having high organic matter.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: The plant is used in dysentery, diarrhoea, fever, dyspepsia, general debility and also in stomach ailments. The leaf extract is used in treating malaria and also in abscesses. Root and leaf extract is good in constipation and irregular bowels and loss of appetite.
Other uses	: It is also a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual small herb with erect much branched architecture and quadrangular stem. Leaves are opposite, linear or elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are white, born in auxiliary or terminal paniculate racemes and capsules linear-oblong.



Plant: 02

Family	: Acanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Nilakantha.
Botanical name	: <i>Echium viride</i> (Forsk.) Alston. <i>Syn.</i>
Synonym	: <i>E. linnaeanum</i> Kurz.
Flowering time	: September to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Abdominal pain.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are oblanceolate and sinuate. Flowers are blue and occur in dense terminal spikes. Capsules are broadly ovate.



Plant: 03

Family	: Acanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Bahak tita or Tita bahek.
English name	: Adhatoda or Adulsa or Malabar Nut or Pavettia.
Botanical name	: <i>Justicia adhatoda</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/098.
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cough.
Other uses	: The plant is grown as boundary fence and its inflorescence used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is an evergreen shrub. Leaves are opposite, ovate or elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are white with purple stripes and occur in dense auxiliary leafy spikes. Capsules are 4-seeded.



Plant: 04

Family	: Acanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Jatrasiddhi or Titakhari.
English name	: Water-willow or Shrimp plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm.
Synonym	: <i>Gendarussa vulgaris</i> Nees.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/118.
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases.
Other uses	: It is planted as hedge.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are opposite, linear-lanceolate and shortly petioled. Flowers are white and occur in terminal paniculate or auxiliary spikes. Capsules are 4-seeded.



Plant: 05

Family	: Acanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Ronga bahok or Tita phul or Bahok tita.
English name	: Red Phlogacanthus.
Botanical name	: <i>Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis</i> (Hardw.) Mabb.
Synonym	: <i>P. thyrsiflorus</i> (Roxb.) Nees.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/093.
Flowering time	: January to May.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Rheumatism, anaemia and cough.
Other uses	: Leaves and flowers are used as vegetables. Sometimes it is planted as a hedge plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are opposite, elliptic, or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are deep red, curved and occur in elongated terminal panicles. Capsules are linear.



Plant: 06

Family	: Acanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Chong lota or Nil lota.
English name	: Scarlet thunbergia.
Botanical name	: <i>Thunbergia coccinea</i> Wall.
Synonym	: <i>T. grandiflora</i> Var. <i>coccinea</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dyspepsia.
Other uses	: It is grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a woody climber. Leaves are ovate or orbicular and irregularly toothed. Flowers are white or bluish and occur in dense terminal racemes. Fruit is a capsule.



Plant: 07

Family	: Acoraceae.
Assamese name	: Bosh.
English name	: Sweet flag.
Botanical name	: <i>Acorus calamus L.</i>
Flowering time	: November to January.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in shady places all over the state and it needs the support of trees to creep over.
Part used	: Rhizome and roots.
Medicinal use	: The rhizome is good against dyspepsia, flatulence, whooping cough, sore throat, asthma and fever. In the case of children suffering from bronchial cough, a piece of rhizome is hung around the neck to give relief. The rhizome is good emetic, carminative, stomachic, stimulant; good in bronchial catarrh, hysteria, neuralgia, dyspepsia and rheumatism.
Other uses	: The plant is snake repellent and people in the state grow the plant in the homestead garden to drive away snakes.
Morphological characters	: The plant is an aromatic herb with creeping rhizomatous rootstock. Leaves are linear. The spadix is long peduncled. Fruits are capsules and oblong in shape.



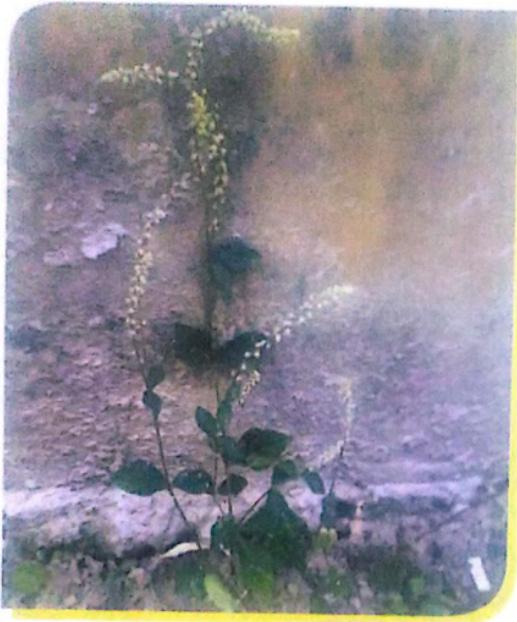
Plant: 08

Family	: Agavaceae.
Assamese name	: Jam lakhuti or Hati kuihar.
English name	: Dragon's tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Dracaena angustifolia</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: September to November.
Part used	: Leaves and rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tall shrub. Leaves are linear, sessile, drooping and crowded at the top. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in terminal panicles. Berries are globose.



Plant: 09

Family	: Alanginaceae.
Assamese name	: Sika morolia.
English name	: Elephant ear tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Alangium chinense</i> (Lour.) Harms.
Synonym	: <i>A. begonifolia</i> Roxb.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/175.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Habitate	: The plant grows well in the forest eco-system and well drained sandy to clay loam soils.
Part used	: Leaves and stem bark.
Medicinal use	: Root bark is useful in fever and skin diseases. Leaves are used in rheumatism and also in malaria.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as cattle feed.



Plant: 10

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Boni-hakuta or Boni-saputa or Ubbhuta bonsoth.
English name	: Prickly chaff flowe.
Botanical name	: <i>Achyranthes aspera L.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/047.
Flowering time	: October to April.
Habitate	: The plant grows well in shaded sandy loam soils having humus.
Part used	: Leaves, roots and seeds.
Medicinal use	: To reduce pain, swelling and wounds of nipples. Macerated roots are used to alleviate pain due to scorpion bite. Leaf extract is used in cough, sore throat and abscesses. It is also useful in dropsy, piles, boils and other skin eruptions. Seeds and leaves are good in hydrophobia and snake bite.
Other uses	: Ashes of the plant is used as a source of alkali in dying fabrics.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual, erect herbaceous plant. Leaves are opposite, ovate-elliptic rounded or narrowed down at the base. The plant bears small, greenish white, pink flowers in long spikes.



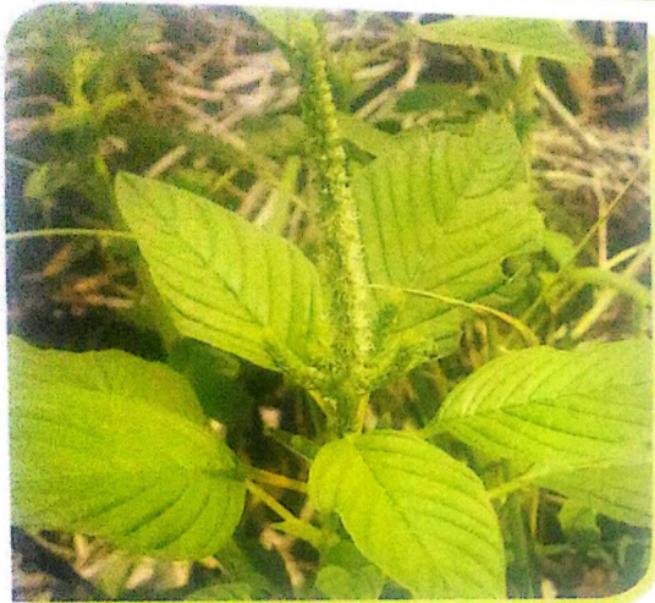
Plant 11

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Soru-arokson.
English name	: Kapok bush.
Botanical name	: <i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i> (L.) Bl.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in plains of Assam. It requires sandy to clay loam soils rich in organic matter.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Galactagogue to nursing mothers.
Other uses	: The vegetative part of the plant is also used as cattle feed.
Morphological characters	: It is a under-shrub. Its leaves are alternate and opposite, variable, ovate-lanceolated. White flowers are born in auxiliary and terminal compact spikes. Fruits are capsule.



Plant 12

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Mati -kanduri.
English name	: Racaba.
Botanical name	: <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br. ex DC.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/007.
Flowering time	: January and December.
Habitate	: The herb grows extensively in almost all types of soils of the state.
Part used	: Tender shoots with the creeping stem.
Medicinal use	: Leaf extract is used for regeneration of hair. Juice is good in stomach trouble and dysentery. Mothers giving birth take leaf juice for enhancing flow of milk.
Other uses	: It is a major natural vegetable plant of the state.
Morphological characters	: It is a small creeping - prostrate herb; rooting occurs from each nod. Leaves are opposite and linear-lanceolate. Flowers are white, auxiliary with sessile heads.



Plant: 13

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Hati-khutura.
English name	: Spiny amaranth or Pricky amaranth.
Botanical name	: <i>Amaranthus spinosus L.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/054.
Flowering time	: January and December.
Habitat	: The herb grows in all types of soils of the state.
Part used	: The whole plant – roots and tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: The ground paste of the plant is used as an antidote to snake bite. The tender shoots are used in diarrhoea, galactagogue to nursing mothers and eczema. The root good for menorrhagia and gonorrhoea.
Other uses	: Tender shoots are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: The plant is herb with proportionately large, opposite and ovular leaves. The stem and branches bear strong thorns; colour of the stem is greenish or light brown to reddish. Flowers are born in ascending inflorescence. Seeds are minute and dark brown in colour.



Plant: 14

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Moricha sak.
English name	: Giant amaranth or Tampala.
Botanical name	: <i>Amaranthus tricolor L. var. Tristis</i>
Flowering time	: January to November.
Habitat	: The herb grows in well drained sandy loam soils. It is cultivated all over state.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Leaf paste is applied on cuts and bruises.
Other uses	: The plant is also grown in flower gardens for its beautifully coloured leaves.
Morphological characters	: The plant is an erect or procumbent annual herb. Leaves are broadly ovate, base tapering in to the petiole. Flowers are green and are born in dense auxiliary clusters. Over ground part is used as vegetable.



Plant: 15

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Khutura sak.
English name	: Amaranth or Green calalu.
Botanical name	: <i>Amaranthus viridis L.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/090.
Flowering time	: January and December.
Part used	: Tender shoots, stem and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Tender shoots are eaten as vegetable for improving eye sight. The stem paste is against snake bite. Leaf paste juice is good against scorpion bite.
Other uses	: The tender shoots are used as vegetable and cattle feed.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect annual herb. Leaves are ovate or rhomboid oblong. Flowers are Greenish white and born in auxiliary or terminal panicled spikes. Seeds minute, dark brown in colour and numerous. Tender shoots are used as vegetable.



Plant: 16

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Kukura jai or Kukura phul.
English name	: Quail grass or Lagos spinach or Lizard bean.
Botanical name	: <i>Celosia argentia L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/064.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Wounds, sores and skin eruptions.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant for its bright red inflorescence. Very young shoots are used as vegetables by some people.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb with angular stem. Leaves are elongated and soft. The stem is reddish in colour. The inflorescence is reddish or variegated in colour.



Plant 17

<b>Family</b>	: Amaranthaceae.
<b>Assamese name</b>	: Leheti.
<b>English name</b>	: Gomphrena weed.
<b>Botanical name</b>	: <i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> Mart.
<b>Flowering time</b>	: September to November.
<b>Part used</b>	: Whole plant.
<b>Medicinal use</b>	: Blood purifier.
<b>Other uses</b>	: Leaf of the plant is eaten as vegetable.
<b>Morphological characters</b>	: Plant is an annual herb. Leaves are opposite. Flowers are white and occur in heads. Bracts are leafy. Bracteoles are purplish. Perianth is 5 and membranous.



Plant: 18

Family	: Amaranthaceae.
Assamese name	: Brindadbon.
English name	: Joy weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Telanthera ficoides</i> Mag.
Synonym	: <i>Alternanthera ficoides</i> R.Br. ex Griseb.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: It is grown as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb. Leaves are opposite, close and often coloured red or purplish. Flower occurs in auxiliary clusters.



Plant: 19

Family	: Amaryllidaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon nohoru.
English name	: Poison bulb.
Botanical name	: <i>Crinum asiaticum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/132.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: Bulbs.
Medicinal use	: Emetic in food poisoning. Leaf extract is good against headache.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a bulbous herb. Leaves are linear-lanceolate, long, flat and narrow with a sheathing base. Flowers are white, fragrant and occur in umbels. Capsules are subglobose.



Plant: 20

Family	: Anacardiaceae.
Assamese name	: Aam.
English name	: Mango.
Botanical name	: <i>Mangifera indica L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/120.
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Tender leaves, flowers, fruits and latex of the plant.
Medicinal use	: Digestive, diuretic, chronic dysentery and sore eyes.
Other uses	: Fruits are eaten. A yellow dye is made from the urine of cows that have been fed with mango leaves. Wood is used as fire wood, cheap furnitures, planking, flooring, ceiling boards, tea chests, packing cases, and plywood manufacture.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen tree. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are creamy and occur in terminal panicles. Drupes are ovoid.



Plant: 21

<b>Family</b>	: Annonaceae.
<b>Assamese name</b>	: Atlas-kothal or Sita kothal or Sita phol.
<b>English name</b>	: Custard apple or Sugar apple or Sweet sop.
<b>Botanical name</b>	: <i>Annona squamosa L.</i>
<b>Flowering time</b>	: Junuary to September.
<b>Habitate</b>	: The plant grows well in well drained the sandy loam plain soils of the state.
<b>Part used</b>	: Leaves.
<b>Medicinal use</b>	: Leaf paste with salt is applied on cancerous tumours. Root paste is strong purgative. The seed is used to remove lice in head hair.
<b>Other uses</b>	: Seeds are poisonous, used to kill insects and poison fish.
<b>Morphological characters</b>	: It is small tree or large shrub with spreading branches. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are yellow in colour, auxiliary, solitary or few flowered together. Fruits are tubercled and the pulp is mildly sweet.



Plant: 22

Family	: Annonaceae.
Assamese name	: Debodaru.
English name	: Mast tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Polyathia longifolia</i> Benth.
Flowering time	: July to September.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Scabies.
Other uses	: Wood is used for making packing cases, ply etc.
Morphological characters	: It is an evergreen tree. Leaves have undulate margin and shining. Flowers are yellowish green and occur in fascicles. Berries are ovoid and small.



Plant: 23

Family	: Apiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor – manimuni.
English name	: Asiatic pennywort or Indian pennywort.
Botanical name	: <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urban.
Synonym	: <i>Hydrocotyl asiatica</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/010.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Other uses	: The herb is also used as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prostrate creeping herb; rooting at nodes. Leaves are reniform, and petiolate. Flowers are red and occur in auxiliary solitary umbels. Fruits are laterally compressed.



Plant: 24

Family	: Apiaceae.
Assamese name	: Dhania .
English name	: Coriander.
Botanical name	: <i>Coriandrum sativum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/089.
Flowering time	: December to February.
Part used	: Whole plant and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Appetizer, strengthens stomach and flatulence menstrual trouble
Other uses	: Fruits are used for flavouring curries, chutneys, pickles, sauces etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual bright green aromatic herb. Leaves are finely dissected. Flowers are white in compound umbels.



Plant: 25

Family	: Apiaceae.
Assamese name	: Gajor.
English name	: Carrot.
Botanical name	: <i>Daucus carota L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/235
Flowering time	: January to March.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Scabies.
Other uses	: It is a major vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is a small herb with conical roots. Leaves are cauline, ratal, petiolate and Compound. Flowers occur in compound umbel. Fruit is cremocarp and splitting into 2 mericarps.



Plant: 26

Family	: Apiaceae.
Assamese name	: Man dhania.
English name	: Fitweed.
Botanical name	: <i>Eryngium foetidum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/002.
Flowering time	: May to October.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Flatulence and stomach trouble.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as condiment in soups, meat dishes and curries.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aromatic herb. Leaves are pinnately compound and spinous toothed. Flowers are white and occur in umbelliferous pedunculate heads. Fruits are ellipsoid.



Plant: 27

Family	: Apiaceae.
Assamese name	: Java Manimuni.
English name	: Java pennywort or Beach pennywort.
Botanical name	: <i>Hydrocotyle javonica</i> Thunb.
Synonym	: <i>H. nepalensis</i> HK.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dysentry.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual prostrate herb. Rooting occurs at nodes. Leaves are orbicular or round with long petioles. Flowers are pink-purple and many flowered and auxiliary umbels. Fruits are flat and round.



Plant: 28

<b>Family</b>	: Apiaceae.
<b>Assamese name</b>	: Soru-manimuni.
<b>English name</b>	: Lawn pennywort or lawn marsh pennywort.
<b>Botanical name</b>	: <i>Hydrocotyl sibthorpioides Lamk.</i>
<b>Synonym</b>	: <i>H. rotundifolia Roxb. ex DC.</i>
<b>Accession No.</b>	: TU/MBBT/015.
<b>Flowering time</b>	: April to August.
<b>Part used</b>	: Whole plant.
<b>Medicinal use</b>	: Dysentery and skin diseases.
<b>Other uses</b>	: Leaves are used as vegetable.
<b>Morphological characters</b>	: Plant is a prostrated and diffused herb. Leaves are orbicular and cordate. Flowers are sessile and occur in umbels. Fruits are orbicular and reddish brown.



Plant: 29

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Man kachu.
English name	: Giant taro.
Botanical name	: <i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> (Roxb.) Schott.
Flowering time	: January to June.
Habitat	: It grows well in sandy to clay loam soils of the state. It is extensively cultivated for the edible stem and leaf stalk as vegetable.
Part used	: Rhizome
Medicinal use	: Juice of the leaf is astringent and the rhizome is mild laxative. The juice can be abdominal pain.
Other uses	: The rhizome is used in pickle making.
Morphological characters	: It is a stout coarse herb bearing green, triangular and sagittate leaves. The petiole is stout and long. Flowers are monoecious. The plant bears yellowish-green spathe with foetid smell.



Plant: 30

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Chotiona.
English name	: Devil's tree or Dita bark tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R. Br.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/120
Flowering time	: October to March.
Habitat	: The tree grows almost all over the state.
Part used	: Latex and Stem bark.
Medicinal use	: The bark extract is used in chronic diarrhea, dysentery, scabies, malaria, leprosy, and dyspepsia. The milky latex is applied to suppress new ulcers. The bark paste is applied on snake bites as an antidote.
Other uses	: The wood is used in roof shuttering and to make match sticks.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall deciduous tree. The wood is soft, white and light. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate, narrowed at base and coriaceous. Strongly fragrant flowers are white in colour and born in terminal umbeliform cymes and follicles drooping.



Plant: 34

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Akon.
English name	: Giant milk weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R. Br.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Latex and Leaf.
Medicinal use	: Carbuncles, rheumatic pain, chest pain.
Other uses	: Bark yields a silky fibre which is used to make fishing nets, bow strings, rope etc. Wood charcoal is used as a source of gun powder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is tomentose shrub. Leaves are elliptic and ovate or obovate. Flowers are purplish white occurring in umbellate lateral cymes. Follicles are long and recurved.



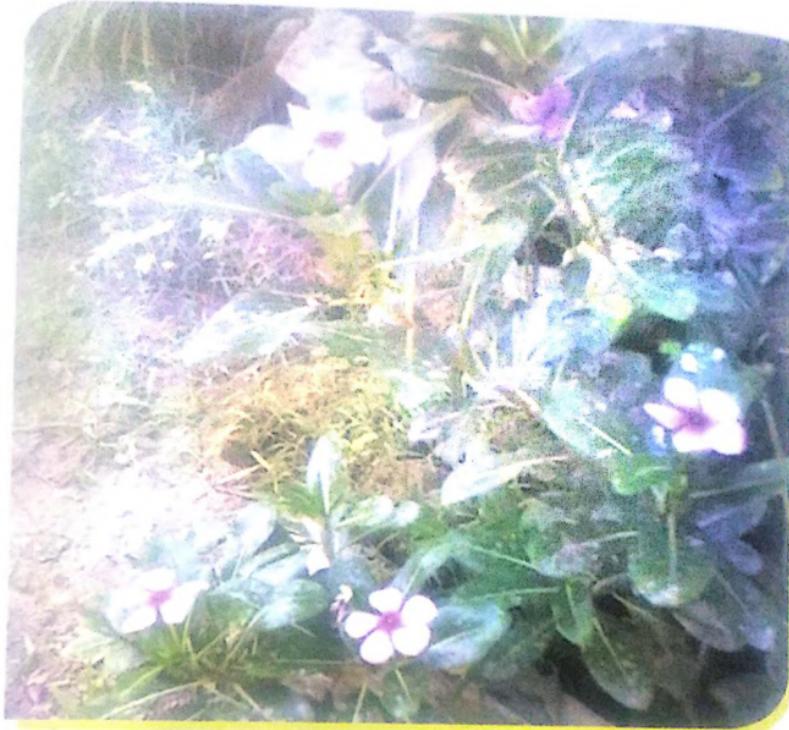
Plant: 32

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Korja tenga.
English name	: Christ's thorn.
Botanical name	: <i>Carissa carandas L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Stem bark and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Chest pain and stomach problems.
Other uses	: Leaves are used for rearing of tasar silk worm.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub armed with spreading spines in pairs. Leaves are elliptic oblong and flowers white occurring in corymbosa cymes. Berries are globose and 4- seeded.



Plant: 33

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Korobiphul or Silim phul.
English name	: Trumpet flower.
Botanical name	: <i>Cascabela thevetia</i> (L.) Lipp.
Synonym	: <i>Thevetia perviana</i> (Pers.) K. Schum.
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: Stem bark and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Boils, antifertility and malaria.
Other uses	: It is also grown as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are alternate, linear or linear-lanceolate. Flowers are fragrant, yellow in colour and occur in subterminal cymes. Drupes are 4-angled and subglobose.



Plant: 34

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Nayantora.
English name	: Periwinkle.
Botanical name	: <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> G. Don.
Synonym	: <i>Vinca rosea</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/033.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea, diabetes and anticarcinogenic.
Other uses	: It is used as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is undershrub. Leaves are glossy and oblong. Flowers are white or purplish pink. Fruits are cylindrical.



Plant: 35

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Dudhkuri or Kutoj.
English name	: Bitter Oleander or Connessi Bark or Kurchi Bark.
Botanical name	: <i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (Buch-Flam.) Wall ex DC.
Synonym	: <i>H. antydysenterica</i> Wall. M.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/174.
Flowering time	: May to October.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, jaundice and leprosy.
Other uses	: It is grown as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a large shrub. Leaves are opposite and ovate to elliptic-oblanceolate. Flowers are creamy white, fragrant and occur in terminal cymes. Follicles are slender, long and curved.



Plant: 36

Family	: Apocynaceae (Subfamily: Apocynoideae).
Assamese name	: Dudhkuri lota.
English name	: Black creeper.
Botanical name	: <i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> R.Br.
Flowering time	: September to December.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Fever and diabetes.
Other uses	: Stem is used as cordage.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a twining shrub. Leaves are opposite, ovate or elliptic or elliptic lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary and terminal cymes. Follicles are linear.



Plant: 37

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Ronga-gulonchi.
English name	: Indian oleander or Oleander.
Botanical name	: <i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.
Synonym	: <i>N. oleander</i> L.
Flowering time	: September to December.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Kills the lice in hair.
Other uses	: Mainly planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen shrub with milky latex. Leaves are 3 in a whorl, linear, and Dark green. Flowers are red, rose coloured or white and fragrant. Fruits are follicles.



Plant: 38

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Gulanch or Gulanchi phul.
English name	: Temple tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Plumeria rubra L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/081.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Leaves and latex.
Medicinal use	: Rheumatic pain.
Other uses	: Planted as an ornamental tree.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree with milky juice. Leaves are oblong or obovate and lanceolate. Flowers are white with yellow center, fragrant and occur in umbelliform cymes. Follicles are linear-oblong, rigid and seeds are winged.



Plant: 39

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Sarpa-gandha.
English name	: Devil's pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex. Kurz;
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/143.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Hypertension, pimples, abscesses and scabies.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are 3 whorled and elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are fragrant, white and occur in auxiliary corymbosa cymes. Follicles are 3-ribbed and 3-6 seeded.



Plant: 40

Family	: Apocynaceae.
Assamese name	: Kothona phul or Togor.
English name	: Crape jasmine.
Botanical name	: <i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> R.Br. ex Roem. et Schult.
Synonym	: <i>T. coronaria</i> (L.).
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/028.
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Malaria.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a small shrub. Leaves are elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are fragrant, white and occur in auxiliary corymbosa cymes. Follicles are 3-ribbed.



Plant: 41

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Bor kochu.
English name	: Giant taro.
Botanical name	: <i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> (L.) G. Don.
Flowering time	: January to March.
Habitat	: It grows well in sand to clay loam soils rich in organic matter. The herb is found almost all over the state.
Part use	: Rhizomes and tender leaves.
Medicinal use	: Stem juice or paste relieves of pain caused by scorpion and nettle bites. Also good In abscesses and tonsillitis.
Other uses	: Corm flour is used in baby food.
Morphological characters	: Bor kochu is a perennial erect herbaceous plant. It is large rhizomatous. Leaves of the herb are broad, sagittate, basal lobes being much shorter, and petioles dark brown in colour. Stem and corms are eaten. The spathe is green with yellowish glaze.



Plant: 42

Family	: Araceae (Subfamily: Aroideae).
Assamese name	: Ol-kochu.
English name	: Elephant yam or Giant arum.
Botanical name	: <i>Amorphophallus paoniiifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson.
Synonym	: <i>A. campanulatus</i> (Roxb.) Bl. ex Decne.
Flowering time	: July to October.
Habitat	: The herb grows almost in all types of soils of the state.
Part used	: Tender shoots and corm.
Medicinal use	: The corm is good for piles, sinusitis, dysentery and acute rheumatism. The corm is considered to be stomachic, carminative and restorative. The corm is cut in to pieces and dried under the sun for few days and then used as vegetable following boiling.
Other uses	: The corm is used to make pickles.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual small herb.; Leaves are palmately lobed and are crowded on the main stem. The stem is hairy with cream - coloured flowers which are unisexual and enclosed in a spadix.



Plant: 43

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Kochu.
English name	: Taro or Cocoyam.
Botanical name	: <i>Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott.</i>
Part used	: Petioles.
Medicinal use	: Cough.
Other uses	: Corms (root stock) are used as food after boiling. Tender leaves with long petiole are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a rhizomatous herb. Leaves are peltate, triangular, ovate, petioles are long and green. Spathes are yellow. Spadix is shorter than spathe. Flowers are unisexual. Fruits are many-seeded berry.



Plant: 44

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Kola kochu.
English name	: Black Aroids.
Botanical name	: <i>Colocasia fontanesii</i> Schott.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Petiole.
Medicinal use	: Skin cuts.
Other uses	: Tender leaves are used as minor vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a rhizomatous herb. Leaves are peltate, triangular and ovate. Petioles are long and blackish purple. Spathes are yellow. Spadix is shorter than spathe.



Plant: 45

Family	: Araceae (Sub-family: Lasioideae).
Assamese name	: Chengmora.
English name	: Lasia.
Botanical name	: <i>Lasia spinosa</i> (L.) Thunb.
Flowering time	: December to February.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Irregular menstruation and leucorrhoea.
Other uses	: Peeled leaf stalk and young leaves are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a stout prickly herb with thick creeping rhizome. Leaves are long petioled, hastate, sagittate or palmatifid. Spadix is short and cylindrical green.



Plant: 46

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Gondh-kochu.
English name	: Aromatic aroid.
Botanical name	: <i>Homalomena aromaticata (Roxb.) Schott.</i>
Flowering time	: June to October.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Stomach ailments.
Other uses	: Oil is extracted from its corms.
Morphological characters	: It is a robust herb with creeping aromatic rhizome. Leaves are cordate and acuminate. Spathes are obscure and greenish yellow. Fruits are berry.



Plant: 47

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Hati-kuhiar.
English name	: Elephant foot cane.
Botanical name	: <i>Scindapsus officinalis</i> Schott.
Flowering time	: March to October..
Part used	: The inflorescence.
Medicinal use	: Cough and bronchitis.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an epiphytic climber; aerial roots adventitious, growing on trees and rocks. Leaves are large; flowers densely arranged in the spadix; spathe green outside and yellow inside.



Plant: 48

Family	: Araceae.
Assamese name	: Somahu or soma kochu or adolia kochu.
English name	: Bengal arum.
Botanical name	: <i>Typhonium trilobatum (L.) Schott.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/117.
Flowering time	: April to May.
Part used	: Tuber and latex.
Medicinal use	: Stomach pain, pimples and abscesses.
Other uses	: It is grown as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb. Tuber is subglobose. Leaves are 3-lobed. Spathes are long, pinkish green below and dark red above. Spadix is dark red. Flowers are unisexual. Berries are ovoid.



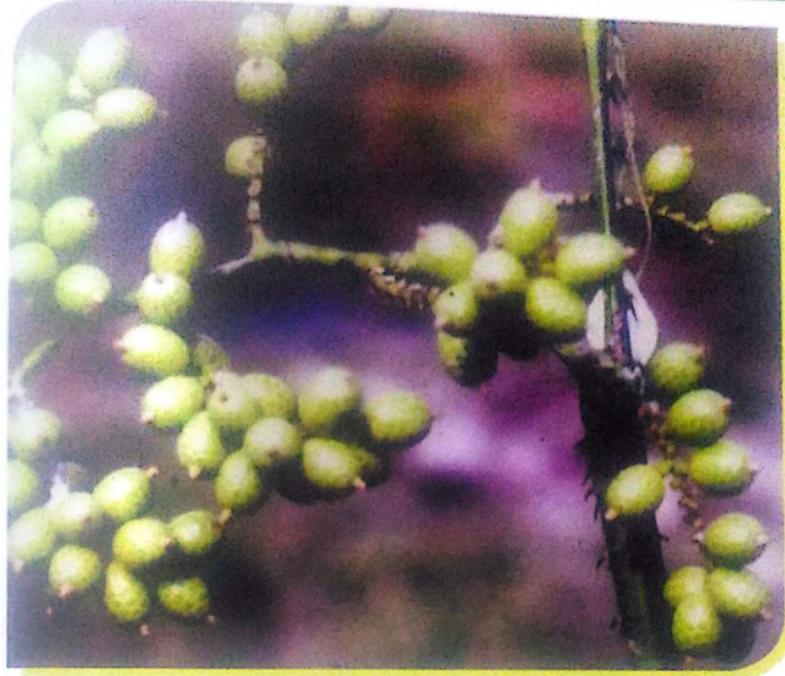
Plant: 49

Family	: Arecaceae.
Assamese name	: Tamul or Gua.
English name	: Betel nut palm or Areca nut.
Botanical name	: <i>Areca catechu L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to June.
Habitat	: The plant grows abundantly in the plains of the state. It prefers well drained sandy to clay loam soils.
Part used	: Fruits (nuts).
Medicinal use	: The nut is digestive, cardiotonic, useful in inflammation of eyes, giddiness gleet and it removes pus. It is also considered as nervine tonic, emmenagogue, and also used as an astringent lotion for eyes. The mature fruit is masticatory. The fruit extract is good in urinary troubles and useful as astringent and anthelmintic. The fruit paste is used in the septic ulcer.
Other uses	: The nut is chewed to remove bad breath. The long stem is used to make posts while constructing a bamboo fence or a kutchha house. Leaves are used as the roofing material.
Morphological characters	: It is an unbranched tall palm with a long pole. The stem ends in a crown of leaves. Leaves are long and pinnatisect. The inflorescence is a spike and several spikes come out from the lower part of the crown. The flower is white, monoecious and born in a branched spadix. Innumerable ovoid and smooth surfaced nuts are born in each spike.



Plant: 50

Family	: Arecaceae.
Assamese name	: Raidang bet.
English name	: Rattan.
Botanical name	: <i>Calamus rotang L.</i>
Flowering time	: March to January.
Part used	: Shoots.
Medicinal use	: Prevention of measles and skin diseases.
Other uses	: Stem is used for making baskets, cane chairs and tying bamboo houses.
Morphological characters	: Plant is scandent slender palm. Stem is yellowish, cylindrical, armed with short flat spines on the leaf sheaths. Leaflets are trigonous and rachis is flat near the base and one-ribbed. Flowers are unisexual and occur in long spadix; spathes are elongate. Fruits are subglobose and pale yellow.



Plant: 51

Family	: Arecaceae.
Assamese name	: Jati-bet.
English name	: Cane.
Botanical name	: <i>Calamus tenuis Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier.
Other use	: Stem is used for tying bamboo houses, rafters, making chair bottoms, hand fan, corative baskets, mats etc.
Morphological characters	: It is a scandent armed palm. Leaves are pinnate. Leaflets are many and linear-lanceolate. Rachis are armed with recurved prickles. Spadix are long spathe are tubular. Flowers are unisexual and small in spikes. Fruits are subglobose.



Plant: 52

Family	: Aristolochiaceae.
Assamese name	: Pan Pipoli.
English name	: Indian birthwort or Dutchman's pipe.
Botanical name	: <i>Aristolochia tagala Cham.</i>
Flowering time	: April and December.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in sandy loam soil rich organic matter and prefers a forest-ecosystem.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: The leaf extract is used in cough and also in stomach ailments.
Other uses	: The creeping stem is occasionally used as rope.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial climber. The stem is soft-woody. Leaves are alternate, petiolated, simple and exstipulated. Fruit are capsule.



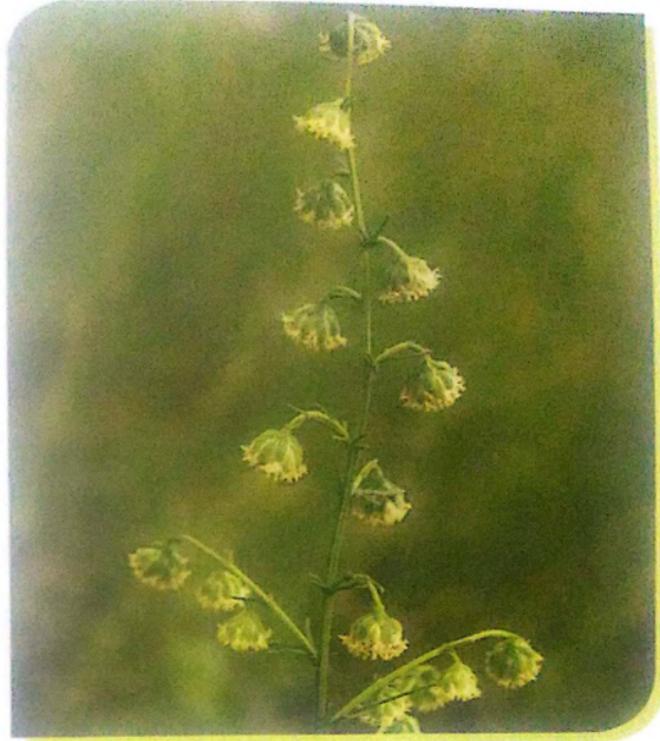
Plant: 53

Family	: Asparagaceae (Liliaceae).
Assamese name	: Shotomul.
English name	: Asparagus.
Botanical name	: <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/071.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in moist clay loam soils to sandy loam soils of the state.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Roots are used as demulcent, diuretic, and mixing with honey is used in dyspepsia, diarrhea and dysentery. Root juice is also used as tonic.
Other uses	: An oil is extracted from the roots of the plant which is also used as medicine for rheumatic pain and nervous disorder.
Morphological characters	: It is a semi-woody, scandent spinous undershrub with tuberous root system and cladodes in tufts. The plant is cultivated for using newly emerging suckers as vegetable. Flowers are white and born in short solitary or fascicled racemes. Berries are globose.



Plant: 54

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Gendhela bon.
English name	: Goat weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Ageratum conyzoides L.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/017.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Habitat	: Grows well in patches by roadsides and forests.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Leaf ground paste is used in cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: In some households, plants are grown in flower garden. Dried stem and branches are used to make household materials like chair, hand-held fan etc.
Morphological characters	: It is an aromatic, erect and hispid herb. Leaves are opposite and ovate. Flowers are born in terminal corymbs with flower- or coloured. Fruits are achene, heads being blue white.



Plant: 55

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Chirota.
English name	: Common worm wood.
Botanical name	: <i>Artemisia caruifolia</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: July to September.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in sandy loam high land areas.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: The leaf extract is used in fever, chronic diarrhea and intestinal troubles.
Other uses	: The leaves are used as blood purifier.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial herb with the stout stem. Leaves are sessile, deep green, multifida and segments very narrow and weak. The green head produces numerous flowers.



Plant: 56

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Nagdona.
English name	: Indian worm wood.
Botanical name	: <i>Artemisia nilagirica</i> (Clarke) Pamp.
Synonym	: <i>A. vulgaris</i> L.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/044.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Habitat	: The plant grows mostly in the western Assam.
Part used	: Leaves and the whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Burn injuries, measles.
Other uses	: The plant extract is used as a health tonic too.
Morphological characters	: It is a small annual herb with pinnatisect leaves. Lobes are deeply incised in the leaf; flowers whitish yellow in colour and greenish paniced racemes.



Plant: 57

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Kachidoria or kukursuta.
English name	: Blumea or Malay blumea.
Botanical name	: <i>Blumea lacera (Burm.f.) DC.</i>
Flowering time	: January to May.
Plant part used	: Leaf and whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds and piles.
Other uses	: Sometimes it is grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are simple. Lower is petioled and upper is subsessile, elliptic- oblong or obovate. Flowers are yellow and occur in terminal and auxiliary heads.



Plant: 58

Family	: Asteraceae/Compositae.
Assamese name	: Baghdhoka or Germani bon.
English name	: Bitter bush or Christmasbush or Chromolaena or Devilweed.
Botanical name	: <i>Chromolima odorata</i> (L.) King et Robin.
Synonym	: <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/068.
Flowering time	: December to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Antiseptic to cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: The stem and branches are used to make house-hold appliances.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect aromatic shrub. Leaves are opposite and ovate. Flowers are white and occur in terminal and auxiliary corymbous heads achenes ribbed.



Plant: 59

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Kapah-phalia bon.
English name	: Crassocephalum or Thickhead or Redflower ragleaf.
Botanical name	: <i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) Moore.
Synonym	: <i>Gynura crepidioides</i> Benth.
Flowering time	: July to Sempember.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sprain.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a succulent herb. Leaves are alternate, obovate-oblong or lanceolate. Heads are reddish yellow, solitary or corymbose. Achenes are narrow and ribbed. Pappus is white.



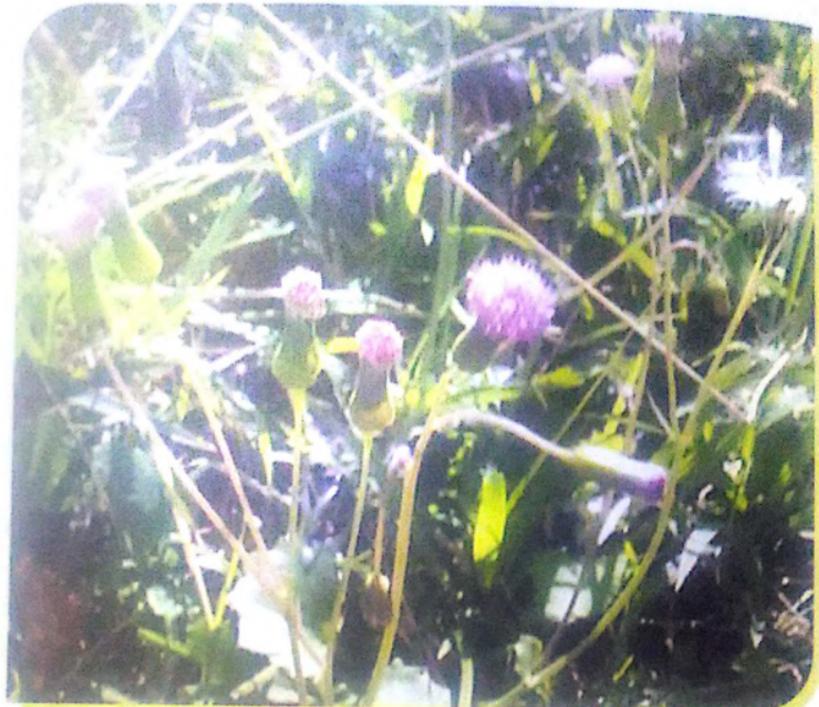
Plant: 60

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Keheraj.
English name	: Eclipta or Bhringaraj or False daisy.
Botanical name	: <i>Eclipta prostrata L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>E. alba</i> (L.) Hassk.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/035.
Flowering time	: July to September and again in March to May.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Promotes growth of hair and skin diseases.
Other uses	: Plant is a source of red dye and used for tattooing skin after puncturing it by some hill tribes. It is also used to blacken hairs.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect or prostrate herb. Leaves are opposite, linear-oblong and lanceolate. Heads are white and occur in terminal, auxiliary, solitary peduncles. Achenes winged on the margins. Pappus is absent.



Plant 61

Family	: Compositae (Asteraceae).
Assamese name	: Bon-lai.
English name	: Prickly leaved elephant's foot.
Botanical name	: <i>Elephantopus scaber L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/038.
Flowering time	: September to January.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea and bronchitis.
Other uses	: It is grown as pot plant as well.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are radical and ovate-oblong. Heads are pinkish and achenes ribbed. Pappus have 4-5 bristles and white.



Plant: 62

Family	: Compositae/ Asteraceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-kopohua .
English name	: Cupid's shaving-brush or Flora's paint brush or Purple sow thistle or Red tassel- flower.
Botanical name	: <i>Emilia sonchifolia (L.) DC.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/199.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Whole plant .
Medicinal use	: Antipyretic.
Other uses	: It is some time grown as minor flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a variable annual herb. Leaves are radical and cauline, lyrate- pinnatifid. Basal leaves are petioled. Flowers are purplish and occur in corymbosa heads. Achenes are oblong and 5-ribbed.



Plant: 63

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Helonchi sak.
English name	: Water cress.
Botanical name	: <i>Enhydra fluctuans</i> Lour.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Laxative and prickly heat.
Other uses	: Young shoots are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb. Stem is prostrate with rooting at nodes. Leaves are opposite, sessile, dentate and glandular. Heads are auxiliary or terminal, sub-sessile, and heterogamous.



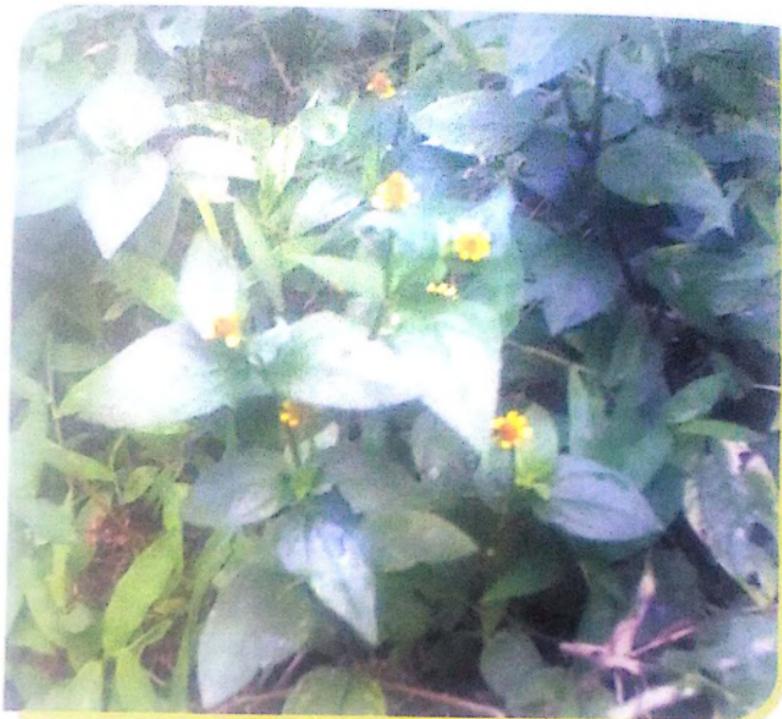
Plant: 64

Family	: Asteraceae.
Assamese name	: Bon kopah .
English name	: Fireweed. Pile weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Erechtites valerianaeifolia (Wolf.) DC.</i>
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: It is sometimes grown in pots as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a succulent herb. Stem is grooved. Leaves are variable, upper ones are lobed and ovate-cordate. Flowers are white and occur in reddish heads. Fruit is achene.



Plant: 65

Family	: Asteraceae.
Assamese name	: Akakhi lota or Prem-lota or Japani-lota.
English name	: Mikania.
Botanical name	: <i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth.
Synonym	: <i>M. scandens</i> Willd.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/067.
Flowering time	: Leaves.
Part used	: September to January.
Medicinal use	: Stomach pain, dysentery, cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: Tender shoots are used as cattle fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a twining herb. Leaves are opposite, ovate or ovate-cordate. Flowers are white and occur in corymbose heads. Achenes are 5-angled.



Plant: 66

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Suhonibon.
English name	: Para cress.
Botanical name	: <i>Spilanthes acmella</i> (auct. non L.) Merr.
Synonym	: <i>S. clava</i> DC.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Inflorescence act as mosquito larvicide.
Medicinal use	: Inflammation of throat.
Other uses	: Whole plant is used as fish poison. Flowers act as mosquito larvicide.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect or ascending herb. Leaves are opposite, ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Heads are yellow and long peduncled. Florets are tubular. Achenes are black and ciliate.



Plant: 67

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Narji phool.
English name	: Marigold.
Botanical name	: <i>Tagetes patula L.</i>
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Leaves.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a slender erect herb. Leaves are deeply incised and sharply toothed. Heads are solitary and long stalked. Flowers are pale yellow or brownish yellow.



Plant 68

Family	: Asteraceae (or Compositae)
Assamese name	: Deipi phul
English name	: Mexican daisy
Botanical name	: <i>Tridax procumbens</i> L
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/223
Flowering time	: January to December
Part used	: Leaves and flowers
Medicinal use	: Wounds
Other uses	: It is also grown as flowering herb.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a <i>prostrate herb</i> . Leaves are opposite, ovate or lanceolate. Heads are yellow, solitary and occur on long peduncles. Achene is hairy.



Plant: 69

Family : Asteraceae (Compositae).

Assamese name : Sahadevi.

English name : Ash coloured fleabane.

Botanical name : *Vernonia cinerea L.*

Accession No. : TU/MBBT/050.

Flowering time : October to December.

Part used : Leaves.

Medicinal use : Eczema, ringworm and conjunctivitis.

Other uses : It is grown as a pot plant as well.

Morphological characters : Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are ovate to lanceolate. Heads are pinkish and occur in terminal corymbs. Achens are 4-5 angled and hairy.



Plant: 70

Family	: Asteraceae.
Assamese name	: Bhringaraj.
English name	: Chinese wedelia.
Botanical name	: <i>Wedelia chinensis</i> (Osbeck) Merrill.
Synonym	: <i>W. calandulacea</i> Less.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/013.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes, uterine haemorrhage and hair oil.
Other uses	: It is used to make hair-oil.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a procumbent perennial herb with rooting at the lower nodes. Leaves are linear-oblong and lanceolate. Flowers are yellow and occur in axillary or terminal heads. Achns are compressed or tubercled.



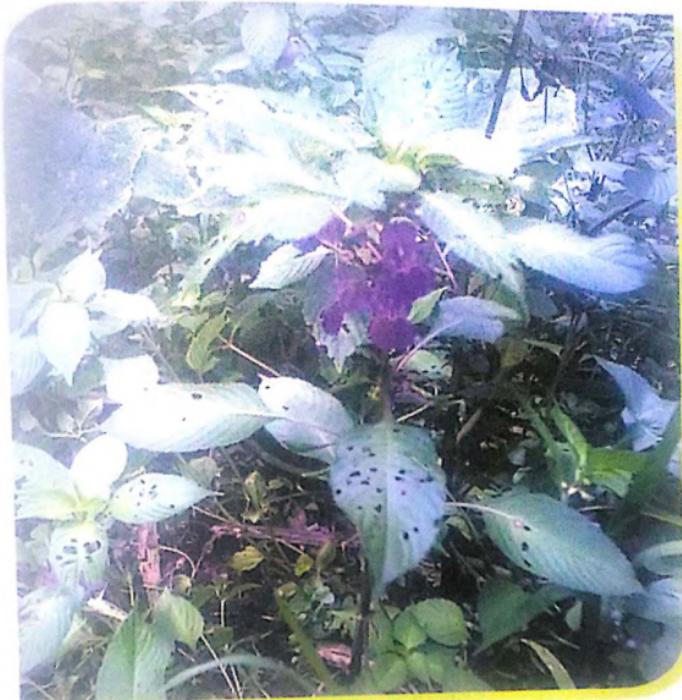
Plant: 71

Family	: Asteraceae (Compositae).
Assamese name	: Ogora.
English name	: Cocklebur.
Botanical name	: <i>Xanthium strumarium L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/101.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sores infested with worms.
Other uses	: Young shoots are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are ovate-triangular and palmately lobed. Male heads are white and many flowered. Female heads are 2-flowered and occur in auxiliary racemes. Fruits are achene.



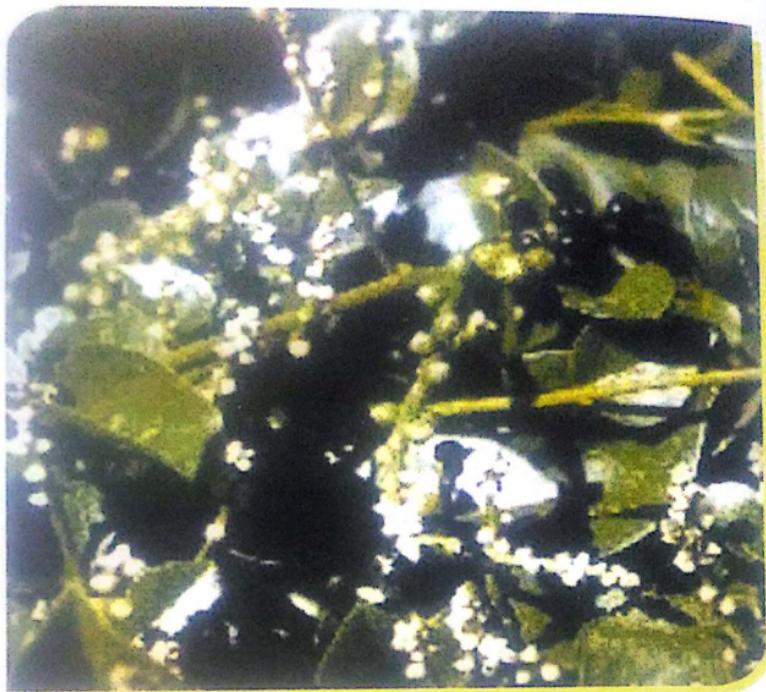
Plant: 72

Family	: Athyriaceae.
Assamese name	: Khuwa dhekia.
English name	: Paco.
Botanical name	: <i>Diplazium esculentum</i> (Retz.) Sw.
Flowering time	: July to February.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier.
Other uses	: It is a vegetable crop. The tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is a terrestrial fern. Rhizome is erect and dark brown. Stripes are erect and tufted. Fronds are large. Lamina is 2-pinnate. Sori are linear and continuous along almost whole length on both sides of the veins and brown in colour. Sporangia are shortly stalked.



Plant: 73

Family	: Balsaminaceae.
Assamese name	: Dam-deuka.
English name	: Garden balsam.
Botanical name	: <i>Impatiens balsamina L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/018.
Flowering time	: February to August.
Part used	: Stem and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice, corns and urinary trouble.
Other uses	: Flowers are used as substitute for Henna leaves for dyeing finger nails.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect soft herb and swollen at nodes. Leaves are elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are pinkish and occur in auxiliary, solitary or fascicled. Capsules are 5-valved and split longitudinally with a jerk scattering the seeds.



Plant: 74

Family	: Basellaceae.
Assamese name	: Puroi.
English name	: Indian spinach.
Botanical name	: <i>Basella alba L. var. rubra (L.) Stem</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/079.
Flowering time	: October to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Allergy, cataract, gonorrhea, urticaria, constipation in children and pregnant women.
Other uses	: Stems and leaves are used as vegetables. Ripe fruits are used as food colouring agents.
Morphological characters	: It is a fleshy, twining herb. Stem is greenish pink in colour, leaves are ovate elliptic to oblanceolate. Flowers are pinkish green and produced in auxiliary pedunculate spikes. Urticales is ovoid and globose.



Plant: 75

Family	: Begoniaceae.
Assamese name	: Noga tengesi.
English name	: East Himalayan begonia or Begonia rex.
Botanical name	: <i>Begonia roxburghii DC.</i>
Flowering time	: June to September.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Scabies.
Other uses	: It can be grown as a minor flowering pot plant.
Morphological characters	: The plant is a succulent herb. Leaves are broadly ovate and obliquely cordate. Flowers are pinkish red and occur in auxiliary dichotomous branched cymes. Capsules are 4-lobed.



Plant: 76

Family	: Begoniaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhat-ghila.
English name	: Indian trumpet flower.
Botanical name	: <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (L.) Vent.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Stem bark.
Medicinal use	: Sour mouth, tongue and throat.
Other uses	: Bark and fruits are used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree. Leaves are opposite and leaflets are ovate-elliptic. Flowers are purplish green and occur in erect long racemes. Capsules are flat, 2-valved and drooping.



Plant: 77

Family	: Bixaceae.
Assamese name	: Jorot goch.
English name	: Arnetto dye tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Bixa orellana L.</i>
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: Stem bark and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Stem bark juice is used in dysentery and kidney trouble. Seeds are used as a remedy for gonorrhoea.
Other uses	: A dark yellow dye is obtained from ripe seeds which are used for dyeing cloth, and some food products (butter, cheese etc.). Fibre obtained from the bark is used for rope making.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are ovate. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in panicles. Capsules are brown and spiny. Seeds are bright coloured with a red waxy coating.



Plant: 78

Family	: Boraginaceae.
Assamese name	: Bowal goborsuta or dumuniboal.
English name	: Indian cherry or Clammy cherry or Fragrant manjack or Sebester plum.
Botanical name	: <i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst. f.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/111.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Stem bark, leaves and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Inflammation of the body, skin eruptions. Juice of the fruits is good for lung diseases and genitourinary troubles. Seed kernel is good for ringworm trouble. Leaves are remedy for headache, ulcer, dyspepsia and fever.
Other uses	: Wood is used for boat making, gun butt, agricultural implements, tea chests, cart wheels, furniture, fire wood etc..
Morphological characters	: Plant is a small tree. Leaves are alternate, elliptic or ovate. Flowers are white and occur in terminal and axillary pedunculate cymes. Drupes are globose, yellowish purple when ripe.



Plant: 79

Family	: Boraginaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor-boni hakuta.
English name	: Green hound's tongue or Tamil nut grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Cynoglossum glanduliferum</i> Wall. ex Benth.
Synonym	: <i>C. wallichii</i> G. Don.
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Vomiting.
Other uses	: The creeper is grown in gardens for aesthetic purpose.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect hispid herb. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate and hairy. Flowers are white and occur in capitate cymes. Nutlets are glochidiate.



Plant: 80

Family	: Boraginaceae.
Assamese name	: Hatisuriya bon.
English name	: Indian geleotrope heliotrope.
Botanical name	: <i>Heliotropium indicum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/168.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Insect bite, pimples and wounds.
Other uses	: It is grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual herb. Leaves are alternate and broadly ovate. Flowers are violet or bluish violet and occur in terminal and auxiliary coiled spikes. Nutlet is globose.



Plant: 81

Family	: Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).
Assamese name	: Jati-lai.
English name	: Indian mustard (Rai).
Botanical name	: <i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern. et Coss (Rape).
Synonyms	: <i>Brassica napus</i> L.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Leaf and seed.
Medicinal use	: Fever, skin diseases and cold infection.
Other uses	: It is used as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual herb. Leaves are broadly ovate, coarsely dentate. Middle leaves are oblong and upper leaves are linear. Flowers are yellow in colour and occur in racemes. Fruit is siliqua.



Plant: 82

Family	: Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).
Assamese name	: Sariah.
English name	: Black mustard.
Botanical name	: <i>Brassica nigra L.</i> ( <i>Rape</i> ).
Synonym	: <i>B. campestris L.</i> Sub. sp. <i>napus</i> (L.) Hook.f. et Thoms.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Pimples.
Other Uses	: It is cultivated for its seeds which yield mustard oil.
Morphological characters	: Plant is erect herb with fusiform roots. Basal leaves are lyrate, upper ones entire or dentate. Flowers are golden yellow and seeds are pale yellow.



Plant: 83

Family	: Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).
Assamese name	: Gonga moola.
English name	: Shepherd's purse.
Botanical name	: <i>Capsula bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medic.
Flowering time	: December to April.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Blood pressure and diarrhea.
Other uses	: The tender vegetative part is used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual herb. Leaves are radical. Basal leaves form a rosette. Blade is unequally deeply divided. Flowers are white and occur in racemes. Fruit is triangular, flattened and heart shaped.



Plant: 84

Family	: Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).
Assamese name	: Halim-sak.
English name	: Garden cress.
Botanical name	: <i>Lepidium sativum L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Useful for liver.
Other uses	: Some people eat it as a minor vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is a glabrous annual herb. Radical leaves are pinnate or pinnatisect and long petioled. Cauline leaves are lobed or pinnatifid. Petiole is gradually diminishing. Flowers are white and occur in terminal racemes.



Plant: 85

Family	: Brassicaceae (Cruciferae).
Assamese name	: Mula.
English name	: Radish.
Botanical name	: <i>Rapbanus sativus L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/086.
Flowering time	: December to January.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Liver and gall bladder trouble.
Other uses	: Root stock is used as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual herb. Stem is short and condensed. Tap root is tuberous. Basal leaves are long, lyrate pinnate and upper leaves are petiolate. Flowers are white or lilac and occur in lax racemes. Pods are yellow or pale purple.



Plant: 86

Family	: Cruciferae (Brassicaceae).
Assamese name	: Bon horioh.
English name	: Wild mustard Watercress.
Botanical name	: <i>Rorippa indica</i> (L.) Hiern.
Synonym	: <i>Nasturtium indicum</i> (L.) DC.
Flowering time	: February to August.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic.
Other uses	: The seeds are used as mustard and plant is used as a pot herb.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are radical and pinnatifid. Flowers are yellow and occur in terminal racemes. Siliqua is cylindric.



Plant: 87

Family : Bromeliaceae.

Assamese name : Anaras or Mati-kothal.

English name : Pineapple.

Botanical name : *Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.*

Flowering time : April to August.

Part used : Fruits and whitish leaf-base.

Medicinal use : The juice extracted from unripe fruits is purgative and abotifacient. The juice aids digestion and enhances cooking of different types of meat. The soft and white leaf-base is useful in removing worms.

Other uses : The fruit juice is used in alcohol preparation. Fibre is extracted from leaves.

Morphological characters : It is a small perennial herb with a short stout stem. The plant produces several suckers from the stem base. Leaves are spirally and compactly arranged, linear-lanceolate, margins spiny, toothed, heads terminal and ovoid. Bracteoles are reddish, triangular-ovate to oblong-ovate. Fruits are composite with densely distributed eyes. The succulent fruit bears a crown of leaves. The ripe fruit is very tasty.



Plant: 88

Family	: Burseraceae.
Assamese name	: Dhuna-goch.
English name	: East India Copal.
Botanical name	: <i>Canarium bengalense Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: August to January.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Wood is used as a building material and resins obtained are used as hard drying varnish for enamel painting.
Morphological characters	: It is a middle sized deciduous tree with clear, amber coloured resin. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are 13-15 and lanceolate. Flowers occur in panicles. Drupes are ellipsoid, dark purple, aromatic.



Plant: 89

Family	: Cactaceae.
Assamese name	: Sagar-phena.
English name	: Prickly pear.
Botanical name	: <i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Ham.) Haw var. <i>dillenii</i> (Kar-Gawl) Benson.
Flowering time	: April to July.
Part used	: Stem.
Medicinal use	: Ulcers, itchy skin and warts.
Other uses	: The succulent part after removing the thorns are eaten by some people.
Morphological characters	: It is a thorny succulent shrub. Phyllocladodes are obovate. Flowers are yellow, long solitar and sessile. Berries are subglobose and reddish.



Plant: 90

Family	: Caesalpiniaceae.
Assamese name	: Letaguti.
English name	: Bonduc Nut.
Botanical name	: <i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> (L.) Roxb.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, malaria, fever, asthma, snake bite. Tender leaves taken for liver troubles.
Other uses	: The shrub is grown as a boundary plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is scandent prickly shrub. Leaflets are opposite, oblong or elliptic. Flowers are yellow and occur in dense peduncled racemes. Pods are oblong, elliptic, and prickly.



Plant: 91

Family	: Caesalpiniaceae.
Assamese name	: Bagh-achura.
English name	: Kander or Relan or Mysore thorn.
Botanical name	: <i>Caesalpinia cucullata</i> Roxb.
Synonym	: <i>Mezoneurum cucullatum</i> (Roxb.) Wt. Et Arn.
Flowering time	: November to Junuary.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Swelling of joints.
Other uses	: It is uses grown as a barrier plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a straggling prickly shrub with dark brown branches. Leaflets are ovate-elliptic. Flowers are yellow and occur in terminal or auxiliary racemes. Pods are oblong, flat and 1-seeded.



Plant: 92

Family	: Caesalpiniaceae.
Assamese name	: Radhachura.
English name	: Dwarf goldmohar.
Botanical name	: <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> Swart.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Leaf and flower.
Medicinal use	: Watery evacuation of the bowels and fever.
Other uses	: It is often planted as an ornamental plant. Red dye is obtained from the flower.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a large shrub. Leaves are compound with 20-24 stalkless leaflets. Flowers are yellowish red or yellow, arranged in a pyramidal fashion, in peduncled cymes. Pods are flat with 6-8 seeds.



Plant: 93

Family	: Caesalpiniaceae.
Assamese name	: Khorpat.
English name	: Ringworm bush.
Botanical name	: <i>Cassia alata L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/026.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Scabies and ringworm.
Other uses	: It is a flowering plant and grown in gardens.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a perennial shrub. Leaves are pinnate. Leaflets are 10-12 pairs, obovate-oblong and base is unequal. Flowers are bright yellow and occur in long racemes. Pods are flat and winged.



Plant: 94

Family	: Caesalpiniaceae (Fabaceae).
Assamese name	: Sonaru.
English name	: Golden flower or Indian laburnum.
Botanical name	: <i>Cassia fistula L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/182.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Roots, leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Common cold, constipation and septic ulcer.
Other uses	: Wood is used for housing purpose making furniture, agricultural implements, cart wheels, rice pounders etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a small tree. Leaflets are 4-8 pairs, opposite and ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are yellow occurring in auxiliary drooping racemes. Pods are indehiscent, darkbrown when ripe.



Plant: 95

Family	: Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaceae).
Assamese name	: Medelua.
English name	: Cofea senna.
Botanical name	: <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/032.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Ringworm and itches.
Other uses	: It is grown as a green manuring crop in tea estates.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect undershrub. Leaflets are 3-5 pairs, ovate or elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are orange yellow and occur in short auxiliary corymbosa racemes. Pods are slightly recurved.



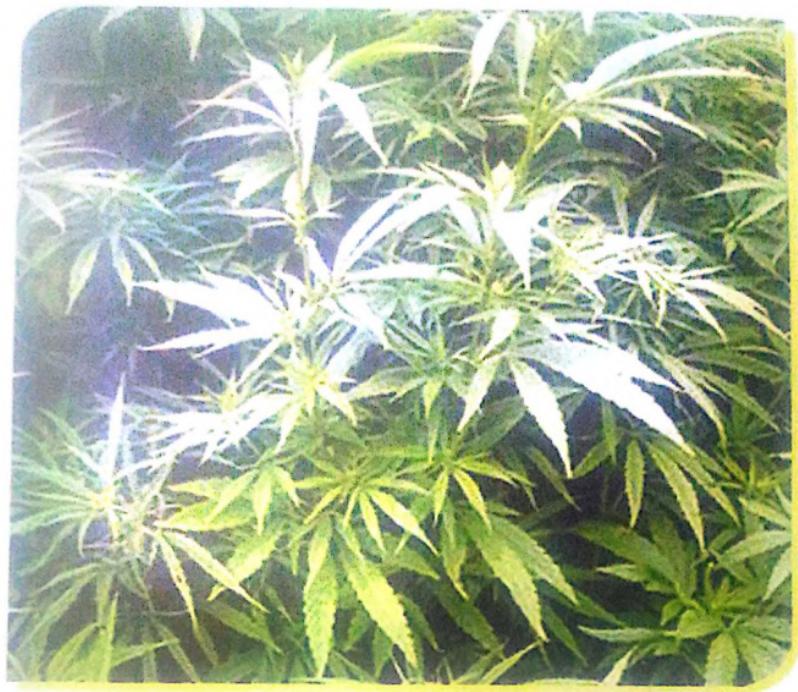
Plant: 96

Family	: Caesalpinaeae.
Assamese name	: Dadigda or Bilokhoni.
English name	: Sickle Senna.
Botanical name	: <i>Cassia tora L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/ MBBT/0181.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Ringworm and asthma.
Other uses	: It is grown as a green manuring crop in tea gardens.
Morphological characters	: It is undershrub. Leaflets are 3 pairs, opposite and obovate-oblong. Flowers yellow and occur in subsessile pairs in leaf axils. Pods are obliquely septate.



Plant: 97

Family	: Caesalpiniaceae.
Assamese name	: Ashok goch.
English name	: Ashoka Tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) de wilde.
Synonym	: <i>S. indica</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/165.
Flowering time	: May to August.
Part used	: Bark and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Pyorrhea and urinary complaints.
Other uses	: The plant is grown for ornamental purpose.
Morphological characters	: Evergreen tree; leaves pinnate having 2-3 pairs of lanceolate leaflets; flowers orange or orange yellow, in dense corymbs, very fragrant; pods lathery and compressed.



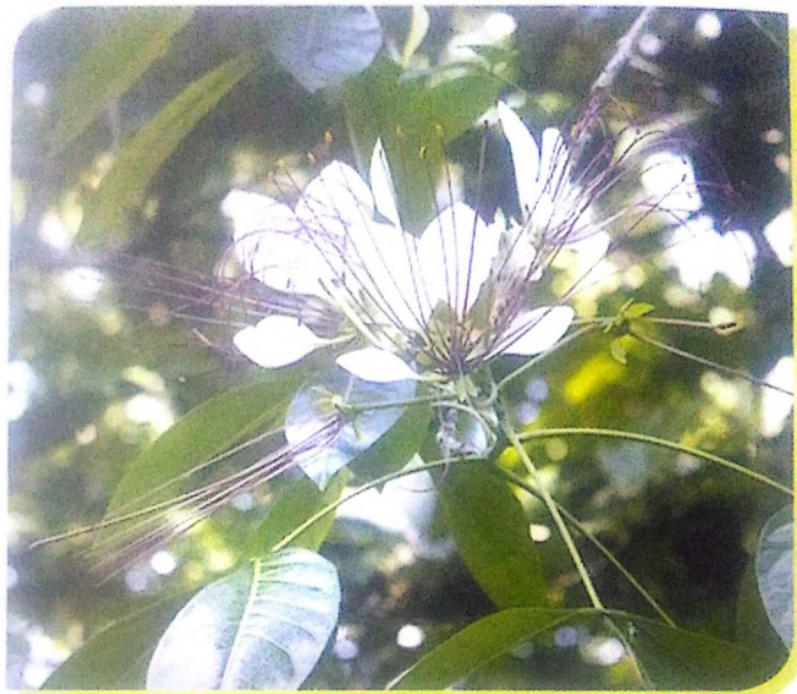
Plant: 98

Family	: Cannabaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhang.
English name	: Cannabis.
Botanical name	: <i>Cannabis sativa L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Piles and skin cuts.
Other uses	: Fibre obtained from the bark is used for making cordage, sail cloth, tarpaulin, carpet, fine yarn. Oil is used in manufacturing paints and varnishes.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aromatic herb. Leaves are alternate. Upper ones are often 1-3 foliate while lower ones are 5-11 foliate. Leaflets are sessile and lanceolate. Flowers are white and small. Male flowers occur in auxiliary cymes. Female flowers are auxiliary and solitary. Fruits are compressed nuts.



Plant: 99

Family	: Capparaceae .
Assamese name	: Kansimalu or Konasimalu.
English name	: African cabbage.
Botanical name	: <i>Cleome gynandra L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>Gynandropsis gynandra (L.) Briq.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/080.
Flowering time	: January to December .
Part used	: Whole plant .
Medicinal use	: Earache.
Other uses	: It is a garden flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect glandular herb. Leaves are trifoliate. Leaflets are long, obovate and sessile. Flowers are purplish white and occur in corymbosa racemes. Fruits are capsule. Seeds are black.



Plant: 100

Family	: Capparaceae.
Assamese name	: Borun goch.
English name	: Three-leaved caper.
Botanical name	: <i>Crataeva religiosa</i> Auct. non Forst. f.
Synonym	: <i>C. nuravia</i> Buch-Ham.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/123.
Flowering time	: April to July.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Urinary trouble during fever.
Other uses	: It is grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a middle sized deciduous tree. Leaves are palmately trifoliate. Leaflets are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are creamy and occur in terminal racemes. Berries are globose having foetid smell.



Plant: 101

Family	: Caricaceae.
Assamese name	: Amita.
English name	: Papaya.
Botanical name	: <i>Carica papaya L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBT/193.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Burn injury, snakebite, ringworm, pimples, sore eyes, jaundice, antifertility, live disorder and constipation.
Other uses	: Fruits are used as vegetable when green.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub. Stem is fistular. Leaves are large and deeply lobed forming a crown at the top. Flowers are white and auxiliary. Fruits are spherical or cylindrical. Seeds are black.



Plant: 102

Family	: Caryophyllaceae.
Assamese name	: Lai-jabori.
English name	: Heart Leaf Drymary.
Botanical name	: <i>Drymaria cordata</i> (L.) Willd. ex Roem. et Schult.
Synonym	: <i>D. driandra</i> Bl.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/037.
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Sinusitis.
Other uses	: It is eaten as a minor vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a diffuse or suberect herb with rooting at nodes. Leaves are ovate-cordate. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary or terminal peduncled cymes. Capsule is ovoid.



Plant: 103

Family	: Caryophyllaceae.
Assamese name	: Morolia sak or Thutoni bon.
English name	: Common Chick Weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Stellaria media (L.) Villars.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/046.
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Piles.
Other uses	: Plant is used as plasters for joining broken bones, to relieve pain and swelling.
Morphological characters	: It is a diffuse herb. Leaves are ovate and cordate at base. Lower ones are long petioled. Upper is sessile. Flowers are white, solitary or cymose or racemose. Fruit is a capsule.



Plant: 104

Family	: Celastraceae.
Assamese name	: Jutimali.
English name	: Black oil plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.
Flowering time	: May to October.
Part used	: Leaves and bark.
Medicinal use	: Menstrual trouble, abortion.
Other uses	: Fruits are eaten as minor fruits.
Morphological characters	: Plant is woody climber. Leaves are alternate, ovate or obovate. Flowers are unisexual, greenish white and occur in terminal compound panicled cymes. Capsules are globose, 3-valved and yellow when ripe.



Plant: 105

Family	: Chenopodiaceae.
Assamese name	: Jilmil sak.
English name	: Lamb's quarters.
Botanical name	: <i>Chenopodium album L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/092.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Constipation and cough.
Other uses	: Young shoots are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is erect herb. Stem is ribbed. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate toothed or lobed. Flowers are white and occur in terminal paniculate clusters and utricles are depressed.



Plant: 106

Family	: Chenopodiaceae.
Assamese name	: Paleng sak.
English name	: Spinach.
Botanical name	: <i>Spinacea oleracea L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/091.
Flowering time	: September to February.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier.
Other uses	: It is used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a soft herb. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate and dark green. Flowers are white and occur in racemes.



Plant: 107

Family	: Clusiaceae (Guttiferae).
Assamese name	: Kuji-thekera.
English name	: Cawa tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Garcinia cowa Roxb. ex DC.</i>
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea, dysentery and flatulence.
Other uses	: Young leaves are eaten cooked by some hill tribes.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a medium sized tree with greyish brown bark. Leaves are elliptic-lanceolate. Flowers are pinkish yellow and occur in terminal or auxiliary cymes. Berries are ovoid, globose and acidic orange inside when ripe.



Plant: 108

Family	: Clusiaceae (Guttiferae).
Assamese name	: Rupahi- thekera.
English name	: Citrin or Gambooge or Brindal Berry or Gorikapuli or Malabar Tamarind.
Botanical name	: <i>Garcinia lancifolia</i> (G. Don.) Roxb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/051.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Part used	: Fruits .
Medicinal use	: Gastritis.
Other uses	: Fruit is edible and consumed as pickles, chutney and made into jam.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub or tree. Leaves are lanceolate and narrowed down to the base. Flowers are creamy pinkish red and occur in few flowered cymes. Berries ovoid and orange yellow.



Plant: 109

Family	: Clusiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor-thekera.
English name	: Garcinia or Mangosteen or Mangostan.
Botanical name	: <i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: February to June.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Gastritis.
Other uses	: Wood is hard, heavy and generally used for making homestead grinding mill "Dhenki".
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree. Leaves are ovate-oblong. Flowers are terminal and pedunculate. Berry is large, smooth, rounded and acidic. Seed is reniform.



Plant: 110

Family	: Clusiaceae (Guttiferae).
Assamese name	: Tepor-tenga.
English name	: False Mangosteen or Gamboge or Himalayan Garcinia.
Botanical name	: <i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> Hook. f. ex. Anderson.
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: Bark and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Alcohol intoxication and dysentery.
Other uses	: Fruits are eaten raw or cooked and made into chutney. Riope fruits are made into serbet. Bark of the tree and latex of unripe fruits are used to make yellow dye.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree with drooping branches. Latex are yellow. Leaves are linear- Oblong. Flowers are whitish and occur in auxiliary fascicles. Fruits are globose with persistent calyx.



Plant: 111

Family	: Clusiaceae.
Assamese name	: Sia-nahor .
Botanical name	: <i>Kayea assamica</i> King et Prain.
Flowering time	: Apr-Jul.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Fish poison.
Other uses	: Wood is used for houses, posts, beams, poles, making dhenki and as fire wood. Fruits are used to poison fish in river.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall evergreen tree with reddish wood. Bark is brownish-grey. Leaves are elliptic and lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in terminal or auxiliary fascicled panicles. Fruits are depressed and globose.



Plant: 112

Family	: Clusiaceae (Guttiferae).
Assamese name	: Nahor.
English name	: Iron-wood tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Mesua ferrea</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/136.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Leaves, bark and flowers.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, pimples, piles and snake repellent.
Other uses	: Wood is used for making houses. Seed oil is used for making soap and used as a lubricating oil. Diesel and petrol can be obtained from the seeds which contain 55-60% oil. The plant is extensively grown in social forestry due its architecture and dense fragrant flowers.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen tree. Bark is reddish brown. Leaves are thick, lanceolate, coriaceous, red when young. Flowers are white, very fragrant and occur in auxiliary or terminal, solitary or in pairs. Fruits are ovoid with conical points surrounded the enlarged sepals. Seeds are 1-4 angular, dark brown and smooth.



Plant: 113

Family	: Colchicaceae (Liliaceae).
Assamese name	: Ulot-chandal or Ulu-chandan.
English name	: Glory lily.
Botanical name	: <i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Tubers.
Medicinal use	: Expulsion of worms, abortion and abdominal pain itching.
Other uses	: It is often planted as ornamental in flower garden.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herbaceous annual climber. Rootstock is solid, fleshy-yellow and cylindric. Leaves are stalkless, opposite and tips of the leaves acts as Tendrils. Flowers are multicoloured, uniquely structured occur large auxiliary and Solitary. Flower colour progresses from tips to the bases, from green to yellow passing through orange and scarlet to crimson.



Plant: 114

Family	: Combretaceae.
Assamese name	: Arjun goch.
English name	: Arjun tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. Et. Arn.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/003.
Flowering time	: August to February.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery and bone fracture.
Other uses	: Wood is used for building houses. Bark is used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree. Leaves are opposite, elliptic-oblong and possess glands at the base. Flowers are yellowish white and occur in auxiliary and terminal spikes. Fruits are ovoid or oblong, fibrous and 5-winged.



Plant: 115

Family	: Combretaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhumura .
English name	: Ink Nut or Beleric myrobalans.
Botanical name	: <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/247.
Flowering time	: March to February.
Part used	: Fruits .
Medicinal use	: Septic ulcer and sore eyes.
Other uses	: The plant provides valuable wood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a deciduous tree. Leaves are crowded at the ends of the branches and elliptic or ovate-orbicular. Flowers are greenish yellow, foetid and have slender interrupted spikes. Drupes are ovoid or ellipsoid.



Plant: 116

Family	: Combretaceae.
Assamese name	: Silikha.
English name	: Chebulic myrobalans.
Botanical name	: <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Gaertn.) Retz.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Constipation, mouth inflammation and swellings of mumps.
Other uses	: Fruit is edible. Wood is used for building houses and as firewood. Fruit and bark are used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a deciduous tree. Leaves are ellipting-oblong or ovate-elliptic. Petioles are short with 2 glands. Flowers are creamy-sessile and occur in terminal cymes. Drupes are ovoid-ellipsoid and faintly ridged.



Plant: 117

Family	: Combretaceae.
Assamese name	: Malati phul.
English name	: Rangoon creeper.
Botanical name	: <i>Quisqualis indica</i> L.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Anthelmintic.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a woody climber. Leaves are opposite and oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are pinkish white, fragrant, in terminal drooping spikes; fruits shortly 5-winged



Plant: 118

Family	: Commelinaceae.
Assamese name	: Kona-simolu .
English name	: Day flower.
Botanical name	: <i>Commelina benghalensis L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/122.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Stem.
Medicinal use	: Sore eyes. Roots are useful in fever, bilious affection and snake bite and leprosy.
Other uses	: It provides fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a decumbent ascending herb. Leaves are ovate-elliptic or oblong-lanceolate and oblique at the base. Spathes are pubescent, with oblique mouth and flowers white.



Plant: 119

Family	: Commelinaceae.
Assamese name	: Soru-konasimolu.
English name	: Northern Silky Oak or Bull Oak.
Botanical name	: <i>Floscopa scandens</i> Lour.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/055.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sore eye.
Other uses	: It is grown as a minor flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a subscandent herb. Leaves are lanceolate and narrowed down to base. Flowers are white and occur in dense terminal panicles. Capsules are subglobose and compressed.



Plant: 120

Family	: Commelinaceae.
Assamese name	: Kureli.
English name	: Crow-foot grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Murdannia malabarica</i> (L.) Bruch.
Synonym	: <i>Ancilima nudiflorum</i> R. Br.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/058.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice.
Other uses	: It is used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a diffuse herb with rooting at nodes. Leaves are linear-lanceolate. Floweres are bluish-purple and occur in terminal panicle. Capsules are subglobose.



Plant: 121

Family	: Convolvulaceae.
Assamese name	: Tokoria alu.
English name	: Elephant creeper.
Botanical name	: <i>Argyreia nervosa (Burm.f.) Boj.</i>
Synonym	: <i>A. speciosa</i> Sweet, <i>A. hookeri</i> Clarke.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/097.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Habitate	: The plant grows in almost all types of soils of the state.
Part used	: Leaves, shoots, stem-latex and tubers.
Medicinal use	: The paste of tender leavers and the latex of the plant are applied on newly forming boils on the skin to suppress. The leaf paste is applied on skin diseases, wounds and also as an emollient.
Other uses	: In some gardens it is grown for the aesthetic purpose.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial woody climber. Leaves with silvery under-surface are ovate- orbicular, cordate at the base. Flowers are funnel shaped and light purple in colour. Fruits are globose, and become orange when ripe.



Plant: 122

Family	: Convolvulaceae.
Assamese name	: Akashi-lota.
English name	: Dodder.
Botanical name	: <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/069.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Stem.
Medicinal use	: Wounds and jaundice.
Other uses	: The sap is used to make invisible ink.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a parasitic twiner. Stem is slender and yellowish-green. Leaf is absent. Flowers are white, tubular and occur in solitary or in clusters.



Plant: 123

Family	: Convolvulaceae.
Assamese name	: Pani-kolmow.
English name	: Swamp cabage.
Botanical name	: <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.
Synonym	: <i>I. reptans</i> Poir.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/045.
Flowering time	: August to February.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes, galactagogue to nursing mother and prickly heat.
Other uses	: Young shoots are used a vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aquatic trailing herb with rooting at nodes. Stem is hollow and leaves are ovate-oblong. Flowers are purple and occur in solitary or in few flowered peduncled cymes. Capsules are subglobose.



Plant: 124

Family	: Convolvulaceae.
Assamese name	: Kolia-lota.
English name	: Hogvine or Morning glory vine.
Botanical name	: <i>Merremia umbellata</i> (L.) Hall.
Synonym	: <i>Ipomea cymosa</i> Roem & Schult.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/121.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Inflammation.
Other uses	: Young leaves are used as vegetable by some people.
Morphological characters	: It is a climber. Leaves are oblong lanceolate and cordate at the base. Flowers are light yellow and occur in umbelliform cymes. Capsules are ovoid.



Plant: 125

Family	: Convolvulaceae.
Assamese name	: Boga jolopa .
English name	: Indian jalap.
Botanical name	: <i>Operculina turpethum</i> (L.) Silva.
Synonym	: <i>Merremia turpethum</i> (L.) Shah & Bhat.
Flowering time	: October to March.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Expel intestinal worms and sores.
Other uses	: Some times the plant is grown as ground coverer.
Morphological characters	: It is a climbing herb. Stem is winged with twisted angled. Leaves are orbicular or Ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in few flowered cymes. Fruits are capsules. Seeds are black.



Plant: 126

Family	: Convolvulaceae.
Assamese name	: Kunjalata.
English name	: Cypress Vine.
Botanical name	: <i>Quamoclit pinnata</i> (Desh.) Boj.
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a slender twiner. Leaves are deeply pinnatisect. Flowers are red, long, Solitary and occur in few flowered peduncled cymes. Capsules are globose.



Plant: 127

Family	: Costaceae.
Assamese name	: Jam lakhuti or Hati kuhiar.
English name	: Crape ginger or Crepe ginger.
Botanical name	: <i>Cestus speciosus</i> (Koenig) Sm.
Flowering time	: September to November.
Part used	: Leaves and rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice, cough, fever and skin diseases; also used as a digestive.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: It is an annual herb having rhizome like that of zinger. Leaves are 15-30 cm in length, rectangular with an elongated pointed end. Flowers are reddish, 5-10 cm long. Fruit is berry and 2.5 cm in diameter, round in shaped and red coloured.



Plant: 128

Family	: Costaceae (Zingiberaceae).
Assamese name	: Jam lakhuti.
English name	: Canereed or Crape ginger or Crepe ginger or Malay ginger.
Botanical name	: <i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koen.ex.Retz.) J.E. Smith.
Flowering time	: June to September.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tall herb. Stem is spirally twisted. Rootstock is creeping and tuberous. Leaves are spirally arranged, elliptic or obovate and subsessile. Flowers are white, large and occur in terminal globose or ovoid spikes. Bracts are red.



Plant: 129

Family	: Crassulaceae.
Assamese name	: Dupor tenga or pate gaja.
English name	: Sprout leaf plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lamk.) Pers.
Synonym	: <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lamk.) Kurz.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic, gall bladder stones, wounds and sprain.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a pot plant and fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a succulent herb. Leaves are ovate or elliptic. Flowers are purplish and occur in long panicles. Follicles are 4 and membranous.



Plant: 130

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Kumura.
English name	: Ash gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
Flowering time	: July to October.
Part used	: Fruits and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Fruits are good for jaundice, diabetes and chronic dysentery. Seeds are antihelminthic.
Other uses	: Fruit is used as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is tendrill climber. Leaves are slightly pentangular, petioles are long. Tendrils are bifid, extra-auxiliary. Flowers are yellow, axillary, pedunculate, monoecious. Pepo is large and cylindric.



Plant: 131

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Kunduli.
English name	: Ivy gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt.
Synonym	: <i>Cephalandra indica</i> Naud.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/063.
Flowering time	: May to August.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes.
Other uses	: It is a vegetable crop.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herbaceous climbers. Leaves are ovate-cordate and palmatilobed. Flowers are dioecious, white, solitary and bell shaped. Berries are oblong-ovoid and red when ripe.



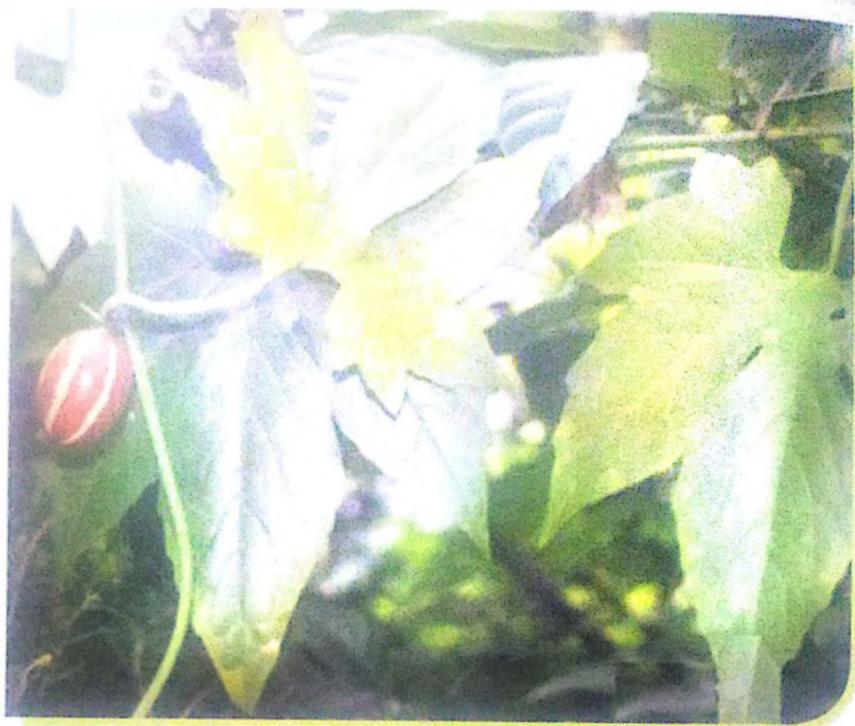
Plant: 132

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Tinyah.
English name	: Cucumber.
Botanical name	: <i>Cucumis sativus L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/186.
Flowering time	: April to July.
Part used	: Whole plant and fruit.
Medicinal use	: Insect repellent and diuretic.
Other uses	: Fruits are used as vegetable, chutney, in pickles.
Morphological characters	: Plants are climbers with extra auxiliary tendrils. Flowers are yellow, solitary, and auxiliary. Fruit is pepo.



Plant: 133

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Ronga-lao .
English name	: Pumkin or Red gourd squash.
Botanical name	: <i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duch. ex Lamic.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Enhancement of sexual vigour.
Other uses	: Fruits and shoots are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a hispid and trailing herb. Leaves are reniform, sub-orbicular, shallowly lobed and hispid. Calyx lobes are linear. Fruits vary in shape, size and colour.



Plant: 134

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Kau-kerela .
English name	: Lollipop climber or Marble vine.
Botanical name	: <i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) Jeffery.
Synonym	: <i>Bryonia laciniosa</i> L..
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes.
Other uses	: It is also grown as an ornamental creeper.
Morphological characters	: It is a climbing herb with simple tendril. Leaves are angled or lobed. Flowers are white and solitary. Fruits are elliptic or ovoid and reddish when ripe.



Plant: 135

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Jati-lao.
English name	: Bottle guard.
Botanical name	: <i>Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.</i>
Synonym	: <i>L. vulgaris</i> Ser.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/185.
Flowering time	: February to May.
Part used	: Flowers and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Burn injury and pox.
Other uses	: Fruit is used as vegetables. Dry hard shell is used for making musical instruments, bowls, ladles, bottle-floats, as container etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a pubescent and tendril climber. Stem is 5-angular. Leaves are long petioled and 5-lobed. Flowers are white, unisexual and occur in solitary. Fruits are bottle or dumbbell shaped, almost woody when mature. Seeds are oblong with marginal groove.



Plant: 136

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Jika.
English name	: Ribbed gourd or Ridge gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Night blindness.
Other uses	: Plant is used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tendril climber. Leaves are cordate, suborbicular and 5-lobed. Flowers are yellow, unisexual and occur in auxiliary racemes. Fruits are 10-ribbed, oblong and narrow at the base. Seeds are black and compressed.



Plant: 137

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhul.
English name	: Sponge gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Luffa aegyptica</i> Mill.
Synonym	: <i>L. cylindrica</i> (L.) Roem.
Flowering time	: March to September.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Antidandruff shampoo.
Other uses	: Plant is cultivated for its fruits and used as vegetables. Mature fruits are used as bath sponge.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tendrill climber. Stem is 5-angular. Leaves are cordate, suborbicular and 5-lobed. Flowers are yellow, unisexual and occur in auxiliary racemes. Fruits are smooth and cylindrical. Ripe fruit contains sponge like fibres. Seeds are black and narrowly winged.



Plant: 138

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Tita-kerela.
English name	: Bitter gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Momordica charantia L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/230.
Flowering time	: May to August.
Part used	: Roots and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes and piles.
Other uses	: Fruit is used as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual climbers with angled and grooved stems. Tendrils are simple and elongate. Leaves are orbicular, cordate and deeply divided into 5-7 lobes. Flowers are unisexual, yellow and occur on long peduncles. Fruits are 3-valved and ribbed.



Plant: 139

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhat-kerela.
English name	: Sweet gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i> Spreng.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/170.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Fruits and seeds
Medicinal use	: Cough and chest complaint
Other uses	: Fruit is used as a vegetable. Roots promote hair growth.
Morphological characters	: It is a climber with rootstock. Leaves are sub-orbicular and 5-lobed. Flowers are white and occur solitary. Fruits are ovoid or ellipsoid.



Plant: 140

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Trikosaki.
English name	: Madras pea pumpkin or Rough bryony.
Botanical name	: <i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) Roem.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Burning sensation, flatulence and colic.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a scandent or prostrate climber. Leaves are ovate or subdeltoid and cordate at the base. Flowers are yellow and unisexual. Fruits are globose, and brownish yellow finally turning red.



Plant: 141

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Belipoka.
English name	: Himalayan goldencreeper or Himalayan tuber-gourd.
Botanical name	: <i>Thladiantha cordifolia</i> (Bl.) Cogn.
Synonym	: <i>T. calcarata</i> Cl. <i>Melothria heterophylla</i> .
Flowering time	: September to October.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Sinusitis.
Other uses	: Fruits are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climber. Leaves are deeply cordate. Male flowers have bracts. Female flowers are single. Fruits are oblong and longitudinally 12-15 nerved.



Plant: 142

Family	: Cucurbitaceae.
Assamese name	: Kowa-bhaturi.
English name	: Australian daisy weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Trichosanthes wallichiana</i> (Seringe) Wight.
Synonym	: <i>T. bracteata</i> .
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes.
Other uses	: Fruits are poisonous and used as baits.
Morphological characters	: It is a scandent climber. Tendril is trifid. Leaves are palmately 3-9 lobed. Flowers are white. Fruits are ovoid-oblong.



Plant: 143

Family	: Cyperaceae.
Assamese name	: Keya-bon.
English name	: Nut grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Cyperus rotundus L.</i>
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Tubers.
Medicinal use	: Stomach discomfort.
Other uses	: Dried tuberous root known as 'sonchat' has aromatic properties and used in perfumes and also for hair oils.
Morphological characters	: Plant is perennial erect sedge with stoloniferous rhizome. Leaves are linear and acuminate. Spike occurs in simple or compound umbels. Nuts are oblong and trigonous.



Plant: 144

Family	: Dilleniaceae.
Assamese name	: Ou-tenga.
English name	: Elephant apple.
Botanical name	: <i>Dillenia indica L.</i>
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, flatulence and constipation.
Other uses	: Wood is used for boat bottom, paneling, rafters, cheap furniture and fire wood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree with spreading branches. Leaves are elliptic to oblanceolate. Flowers are creamy white, solitary and occur in terminal. Pseudocarps are globose or subglobose.



Plant: 145

Family	: Dioscoreaceae.
Assamese name	: Gothia alu.
English name	: Air yam or Potato yam.
Botanical name	: <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.
Flowering time	: June to October.
Part used	: Tubers.
Medicinal use	: Piles.
Other uses	: Root-stock is eaten boiled or roasted as food.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a large twining herb. Bulbils are auxiliary tubercled. Leaves are simple, alternate and broadly ovate-cordate. Flowers occur in auxiliary panicled spikes. Capsules are oblong.



Plant: 146

Family	: Dioscoreaceae.
Assamese name	: Mua alu.
English name	: Lesser yam.
Botanical name	: <i>Dioscorea esculenta</i> (Lour.) Burk
Flowering time	: July to October.
Part used	: Tubers.
Medicinal use	: Swellings of muscles.
Other uses	: Root-stock is eaten boiled or roasted as food.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a twining herb. Tubers are cylindrical, lobed and flesh white. Stem is prickly at base; leaves ovate-cordate.



Plant: 147

Family	: Dipterocarpaceae.
Assamese name	: Shal.
English name	: Teak or Sal.
Botanical name	: <i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn.f.
Flowering time	: July to August.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Wounds and abscesses.
Other uses	: The plant provides one of the best quality woods. Wood is used for building houses, bridges etc. Seed oil is used in perfumery, cooking and in illuminating. Bark is used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: Deciduous tree; bark grey or reddish brown, smooth or longitudinally fissured; leaves ovate-oblong, base cordate; flowers yellow, in lax auxiliary or terminal panicles; fruits ovoid with 5 equal wings.



Plant: 148

Family	: Ebenaceae.
Assamese name	: Kendu.
English name	: Indian persimmon or Mountain ebony
Botanical name	: <i>Diospyros malabarica</i> (Desv.) Kost.
Flowering time	: May to September
Part used	: Seeds
Medicinal use	: Dysentery
Other uses	: It supplies valuable wood.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree with blackish bark. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are pale yellow and occur in auxiliary corymbosa clusters. Female flowers are solitary. Berries are subglobose.



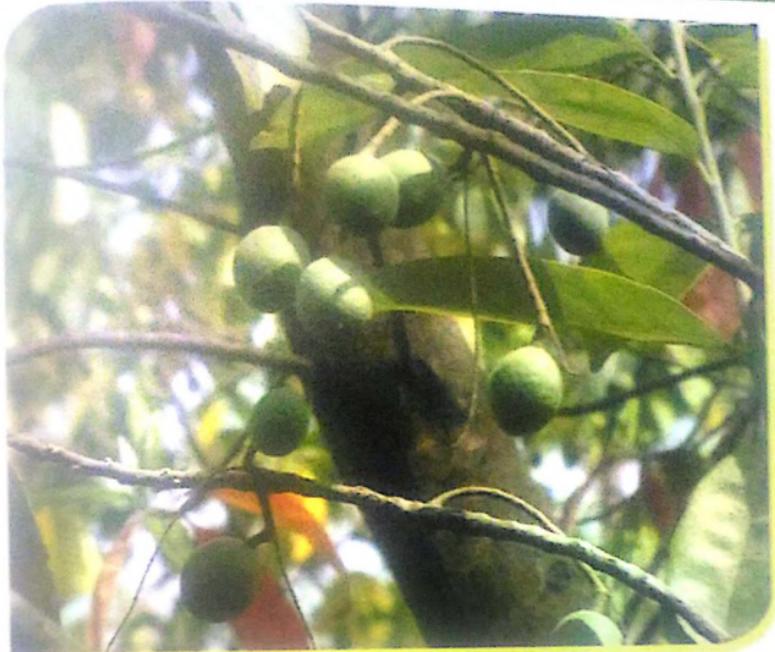
Plant: 149

Family	: Elaeagnaceae.
Assamese name	: Mirika tenga.
English name	: Wild olive or Bastard oleaster.
Botanical name	: <i>Elaeagnus conferta</i> Roxb.
Synonym	: <i>E. latifolia</i> L.
Flowering time	: November to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: To ameliorate the alcoholic and other intoxications.
Other uses	: Fruits are used to make pickles.
Morphological characters	: It is a scandent spiny shrub. Leaves are elliptic-oblanceolate, silvery white and shining. Beneath, Flowers are yellow and occur in 1-5 flowered clusters. Drupes are elliptic-oblanceolate.



Plant: 150

Family	: Elaeocarpaceae.
Assamese name	: Jolphai or Belpdoi.
English name	: Olive.
Botanical name	: <i>Elaeocarpus floribundus</i> Bl.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/008.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Cough and bronchitis.
Other uses	: Wood is used as firewood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree. Leaves are alternate and ovate-elliptic. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary racemes. Drupes are oblong smooth and green.



Plant: 151

Family	: Elaeocarpaceae.
Assamese name	: Rudraksha.
English name	: Utrاسum-bead tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Elaeocarpus sphacelatus</i> (Gaertn. f.) Schum.
Synonym	: <i>E. ganitrus</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: September to January.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Brain disorders.
Other uses	: The hard red tubercled seeds are made into sacred beads which are used by Brahmins, sanyasis, other hindu orthodox people. It is also used for making rosaries and buttons. Wood is used for making house, boats, planks and as firewood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen tree. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur auxiliary in dense racemes. Drupes are ovoid or globose and longitudinally grooved.



Plant: 152

Family	: Ericaceae.
Assamese name	: Doron bon or drun bon.
English name	: Mother wort or Doronto.
Botanical name	: <i>Leucas plukeneti (Roth.) Spr.</i>
Synonym	: <i>L. aspera (Wild.) Spr.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/065.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sinusitis, flowers and seeds are used against convulsion, cramps, eczema, ringworm and swellings on breast and body. Other uses: The tender shoots are used to prepare a special curry in Assam.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect herb. Leaves are linear or narrowly oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in terminal or auxiliary whorls. Calyx is curved and 10-toothed. Nutlets are brown.



Plant: 153

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bishohori or Muktajuri.
English name	: Indian acalypha.
Botanical name	: <i>Acalypha indica L.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/225.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Habitat	: The plant grows in moist shady soils of the entire state.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases and gastro-intestinal irritations, also useful in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma and rheumatism. Leaf juice is good for children. Leaf decoction is used in ear-ache and ulcer due to syphilis.
Other uses	: Leaf decoction is used in snake bite to alleviate pain.
Morphological characters	: It is a small erect annual herb. Leaves of the plant are long petioled with or rhomboid-ovate shape. Flowers are unisexual and born in auxiliary spikes; male flowers minute, followed by a tuft of sterile flowers; female flowers scattered. Capsule like fruits are small and bear pale brown seeds.



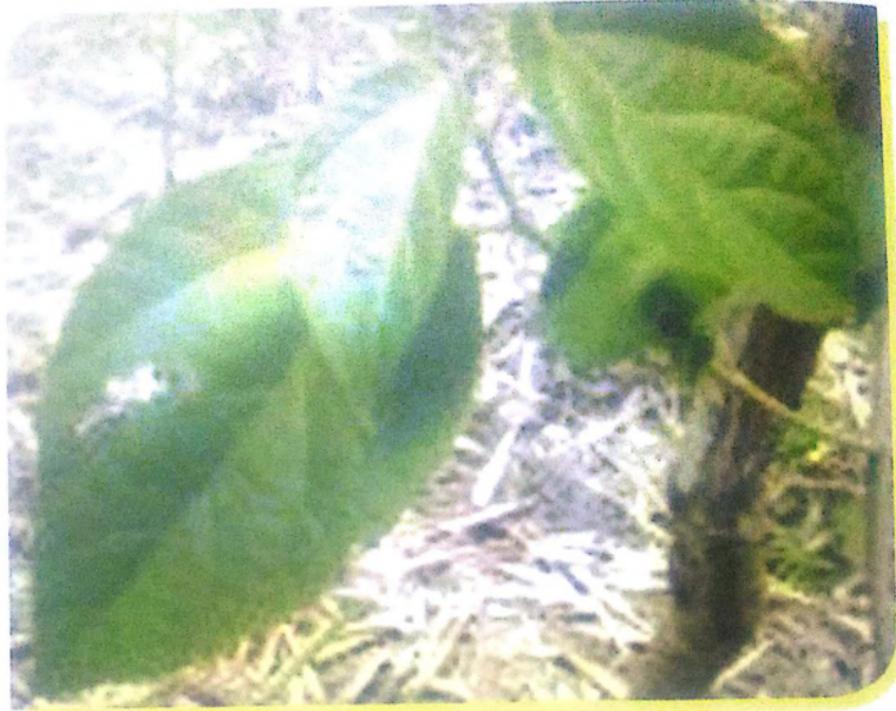
Plant: 154

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Leteku.
English name	: Baccarea.
Botanical name	: <i>Baccarea ramiflora</i> Lour. [Muell and Arg]
Synonym	: <i>Pierardia sapida</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in sand loam soils having high humus content. It grows well in forest areas of Upper Assam.
Part used	: Stem bark and fruits.
Medicinal use	: The stem bark paste is used to cure the infected umbilicus of newly born baby, constipation and prickly heat.
Other uses	: The plant is grown mainly for the sweet-sour fruits.
Morphological characters	: It is a moderately built perennial plant. Leaves are alternate, elliptic-oblong, narrow towards the base. Flowers are yellow in colour, dioecious, and born in densely fascicled racemes. Fruits are ovoid-globose, tri-lobbed, and fleshy. Seeds are dark brown and hard, each fruit contains 1 - 3 seeds.



Plant: 155

Family	: Phyllanthaceae (Euphorbiaceae).
Assamese name	: Uriam.
English name	: Bishop wood.
Botanical name	: <i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.
Flowering time	: April to December.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other use	: Tree is used for house building, bridges, railway sleepers, boats, furnitures etc. Red dye can be obtained from the wood extract.
Morphological characters	: It is a deciduous tree. Leaves are alternate and trifoliate. Leaflets are elliptic-ovate. Flowers are greenish and occur in panicled racemes. Fruits are globose.



Plant: 156

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Lota mahudui .
English name	: Caudated croton.
Botanical name	: <i>Croton caudatus</i> Geisel.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Kidney trouble.
Other uses	: Leaves of the plant are used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a scandent shrub. Young parts are stellate and hairy. Leaves are ovate or ovate-orbicular and serrate. Flowers are pale yellow and occur in long terminal racemes. Capsules are globose.



Plant: 157

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Goch-muhudi.
English name	: kowli seeds or Kuli seeds.
Botanical name	: <i>Croton jousfra Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: February to June.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dysmenorrhoea.
Other uses	: Bark and leaves are used for fermenting country liquor.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub with greyish-white barks. Leaves are aromatic, oblong-lanceolate and coriaceous. Flowers are light yellow and occur in terminal or auxiliary racemes. Capsules are ovoid and 3-lobed.



Plant: 158

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Konibih.
English name	: Purging cotton or Croton oil tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Croton tiglium L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/148.
Flowering time	: June to December.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Constipation and carbuncles.
Other uses	: The fruits are used in fishing to make the fishes senseless.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are oblong. Young leaves are brownish to slightly reddish. Flowers are pale yellow and occur in terminal racemes. Fruits are oblong, obtusely 3-lobed, glabrous and 5-seeded.



Plant: 159

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Hiju.
English name	: Common cactus.
Botanical name	: <i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> L.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Latex.
Medicinal use	: Burn injuries, boils and warts.
Other uses	: It is planted around compound to drive away cattle in some part of Assam.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a fleshy shrub. Stem is cylindrical, 3-5 angled with upwardly curving, jointed with thorny branches and involucres ternate forming short peduncled cymes.



Plant: 160

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Gakhroti bon.
English name	: Hairy spurge.
Botanical name	: <i>Euphorbia birta</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/009.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Lactation in nursing mothers.
Other uses	: The milky juice is useful in destroying warts.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a procumbent hairy herb. Leaves are opposite, elliptic or ovate-oblong, hairy and occur in cyathaea auxiliary or terminal. Capsules are globose and 3-lobed.



Plant: 161

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Pat Hiju.
English name	: Leafy spurge or Milk hedge.
Botanical name	: <i>Euphorbia ligularia</i> Roxb.
Synonym	: <i>E. nerifolia</i> L.
Flowering time	: December to May.
Part used	: Latex.
Medicinal use	: Burn injuries, boils and warts.
Other uses	: It is the most sacred plant of Bodo community of Assam. They believe it to be a god and worship it.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a succulent shrub. Branches are 5- angled with spines arising from thick tubercles. Leaves are alternate, obovate-oblong and fleshy. Involucres are yellowish and formed 3-flowered cymes. Capsules are 3-lobed.



Plant: 162

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Erena or Ronga bongali-era.
English name	: Jatropha purging nut tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Jatropha curcas L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/228.
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Stem and branches.
Medicinal use	: Swollen gums.
Other uses	: Seed oil is used in manufacturing candle, soap and as lubricating oil, in illuminating etc.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub with watery latex. Leaves are ovate and slightly 3-5 lobed, cordate at base and long petioled. Flowers are yellow and occur in panicled cymes. Capsules are subglobose and lobed.



Plant: 163

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhotera or Bongali-cra.
English name	: Wild Cassada.
Botanical name	: <i>Jatropha gossypiifolia</i> L.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Bark and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Gastro-enteritis and sprain.
Other uses	: The oil from the seeds is used in candle making, soap manufacturing, varnishes, paints and as lubricating oil.
Morphological characters	: It is a small shrub. Young parts are reddish purple. Leaves are alternate and palmately lobed, cordate or subcordata at base. Flowers are purplish red, in subcorymbose cymes. Capsules are oblong and 3-lobed.



Plant: 164

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Senduri gooti.
English name	: Monkey face tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> (Lamk.) Muell C & Arg.
Flowering time	: October to April.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Stomach pain.
Other uses	: The glandular hairs on the fruits are source of an orange coloured powder called Kamala and it is used to dye cotton and silk which gives a rich golden colour.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree. Leaves are broadly ovate orbicular and rounded at base. Flowers are yellow and occur in terminal panicled racemes. Capsules are 3-lobed and spiny.



Plant: 165

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Pani amlakhi or Bhui amlakhi.
English name	: Ground embelic.
Botanical name	: <i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> Webst. <i>P. niruri</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/014.
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Root and tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: The whole plant is good for jaundice. Shoot is good for dysentery and decoction of root is good for intermittent fever, gonorrhoea and other urino-genital troubles.
Other uses	: Tender leaves of the plant are used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are alternate and pinnate. Leaflets are 10-20 pairs. Flowers are minute, unisexual and occur on underside of the rachis. Drupes are pale green and drooping.



Plant: 166

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Pani amlakhi.
English name	: Narrow piss weed or Black catnip or Carry me seed or Child pick-a-back or Gale of wind or Gulf leaf flower or Seed-under-leaf.
Botanical name	: <i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i> G. Forst.
Synonym	: <i>P. simplex</i> Retz.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/180.
Flowering time	: June to November.
Part used	: Roots and tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice and dysentery.
Other uses	: It is a minor fruit tree; fruits are used to make pickles.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are linear-oblong and rounded at base. Flowers are white, unisexual and occur in auxiliary clusters or solitary. Capsules are globose and long stalked.



Plant: 167

Family	: Euphorbiaceae (Phyllanthaceae).
Assamese name	: Amlokhi.
English name	: Emblic Myrobalans.
Botanical name	: <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.
Synonym	: <i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/161.
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Allergy, anti-dandruff shampoo and skins diseases.
Other uses	: Fruit bark and leaves are used in tanning and dyeing fabrics.
Morphological characters	: It is a deciduous tree. Leaves are oblong, obtuse to subacute. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in auxiliary clusters. Drupes are globose and seeds are 3-angled.



Plant: 168

Family	: Euphorbiaceae.
Assamese name	: Era goch.
English name	: Castor.
Botanical name	: <i>Ricinus communis L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/041.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Stomachache and carbuncles.
Other uses	: Leaves are used to feed eri silkworm. Seeds are used to poison fish. Fresh leaves boiled with milk when given to mother increases milk flow.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen shrub. Leaves are long petiolate and 6-11 lobed. Lobes are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are pale yellowish, monococious and occur in terminal panicles. Capsules are 3-lobed.



Plant: 169

Family : Euphorbiaceae.  
 Assamese name : Bari-sundari.  
 English name : Star goose berry.  
 Botanical name : *Sanopus androgynus* (L.) Merr.  
 Flowering time : January to December.  
 Part used : Fruits.  
 Medicinal use : Anthelmintic.  
 Other uses : It is growing as an ornamental plant.  
 Morphological characters : Plant is an undershrub. Branches are with two prominent longitudinal lines. Leaves are distichous ovate-lanceolate and membranous. Inflorescence occurs in auxiliary cymes. Fruits are globose and pinkish.



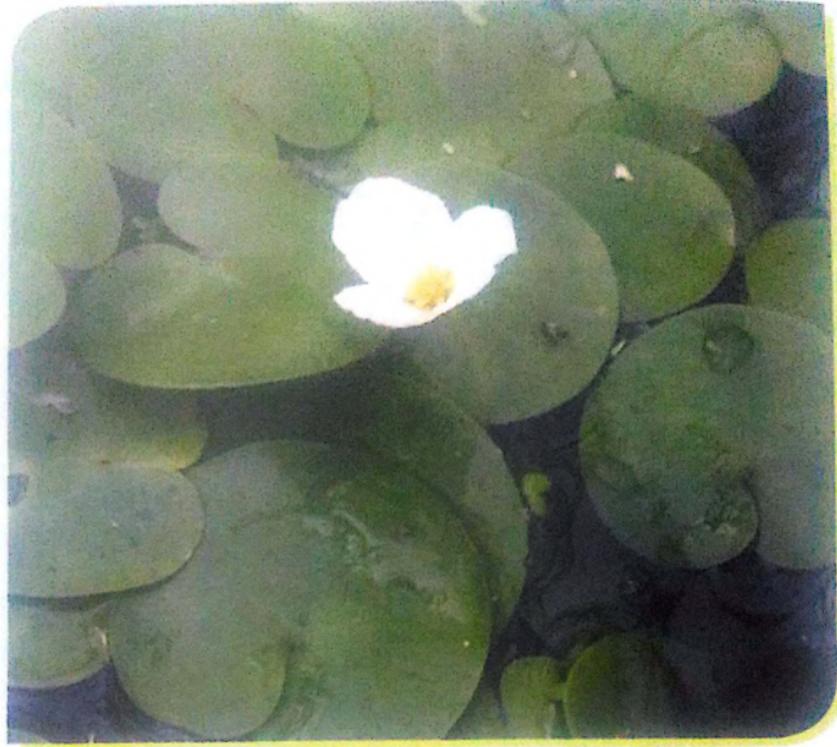
Plant: 170

Family	: Flacourtiaceae.
Assamese name	: Poniol.
English name	: Indian plum.
Botanical name	: <i>Flacourtiajangomas</i> (Lour.) Raeusch.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: Stem, bark, leaf and latex.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea and cracked heels.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are edible, sweet and delicious and made into jam, pickles etc. fine grained wood is used for agricultural implements, tool handles, firewood etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a medium sized tree with spines. Leaves are ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are unisexual yellow and occur in auxiliary racemes. Fruit is globose and dark purple.



Plant: 171

Family : Geraniaceae.  
Assamese name : Giranium.  
English name : Carolina, Cranesbill or Carolina geranium.  
Botanical name : *Geranium carolinianum L.*  
Flowering time : June to August.  
Part used : Vegetative organs and seeds.  
Medicinal use : Natural products provide a large reservoir of potentially active agents with anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV) activity. It can cure jaundice and its extract is useful against liver disorders and good for liver functions. The plant extract can even help in curing liver cirrhosis.  
Morphological characters : The plant is found in moist meadows or dry open forests. It grows up to the elevation of 5,000 – 7,000 feet. The plant is a slender perennial herb. All vegetative parts including sepals and the seed coat is hairy. Leaves are mostly basal; flowers are showy, mostly white but may be of variable colours. The flower has five petals and sepals, as well as ten stamens. The mature fruits are spirally coiled.



Plant: 172

Family	: Hydrocharitaceae.
Assamese name	: Panikola.
English name	: Duck lettuce or Water plantain ottelia.
Botanical name	: <i>Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.</i>
Flowering time	: June to December.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Carbuncles, abscesses and burn injury.
Other uses	: It is also grown in small warwe bidies for aesthetic purpose.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aquatic herb. Leaves are radical, blade ovate-cordate and have long Petiolate flowers are white, solitary. Fruits are winged.



Plant: 173

Family	: Hypoxidaceae.
Assamese name	: Nagini.
English name	: Common Curculigo or Golden Eye-grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Curculigo orchoides</i> Gaertn.
Flowering time	: July to October.
Part used	: Tubers.
Medicinal use	: Cuts, wounds and in impotency.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a small, stemless herb with a tuberous rootstock. Leaves are long. Petioled and lanceolate. Flowers are distichous, lower bisexual and rests are all male.



Plant: 174

Family	: Iridaceae.
Assamese name	: Surjyakanti phool.
English name	: Blackberry lily.
Botanical name	: <i>Belamcanda chinensis DC.</i>
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Abscesses and burn injury.
Other uses	: It is a flowering plant and grown in garden and pots.
Morphological characters	: Plant is perennial herb. Roots are creeping. Leaves are isobilateral and equitant. Flowers are stalked, bracteate and occur in spathaceous cymes. Capsules are ovoid.



Plant: 175

Family	: Icacinaceae.
Assamese name	: Hukati-lota.
Botanical name	: <i>Natsiatum herpaticum</i> Buch-Ham ex. Arn.
Family	: Icacinaceae .
Flowering time	: Nov-Feb.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds.
Morphological characters	: It is a climbing shrub. Leaves are ovate or suborbicular. Flowers are pale Yellow and occur in auxiliary racemes. Drupes are ovate and compressed.



Plant: 176

Family	: Labiatae.
Assamese name	: Bon-tulosi.
English name	: Lomba.
Botanical name	: <i>Elsoltzia blanda</i> (Benth.) Benth.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Occasionally grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial shrub. Leaves are sweet scented, lanceolate and serrate. Flowers are white and occur in long spikes. Nutlets are ellipsoid.



Plant: 177

Family	: Lamiaceae.
Assamese name	: Rong-doron.
English name	: Siberian mother wort.
Botanical name	: <i>Leonurus japonicus</i> Houtt.
Synonym	: <i>L. sibiricus</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/066.
Flowering time	: February to May.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sore eyes.
Other uses	: It is grown as a minor flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect herb. Stem is ribbed. Leaves are opposite, aromatic and deeply divided into lobes. Flowers are pink and occur in auxiliary verticillate cyme. Fruit is a nutlet.



Plant: 178

Family	: Lamiaceae.
Assamese name	: Podina or Poduna.
English name	: Mint.
Botanical name	: <i>Mentha arvensis L.</i>
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Stomachache, dyspepsia, appetizer and nasal bleeding.
Other uses	: Aromatic leaves and stem are used for preparing chutney and extracting mint oil containing menthol.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect aromatic herb with suckers. Leaves are opposite, shortly petioled, oblong, ovate or lanceolate. Flowers are lilac and occur in axillary distant whorls. Nutlets are smooth.



Plant: 179

Family	: Lamiaceae (Labiatae).
Assamese name	: Kola tuloshi.
English name	: Hoary basil.
Botanical name	: <i>Ocimum americanum</i> L.
Synonym	: <i>O. canum</i> Sims.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/006.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Ringworm and skin diseases.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are elliptic-lanceolate and aromatic. Flowers are pale purple and occur in auxiliary and terminal long racemes. Nutlets are inserted in the calyx tube.



Plant: 180

Family	: Lamiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-tuloshi.
English name	: Sweet basil.
Boronical name	: <i>Ocimum basilicum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/103.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Infected nipple of the breast, cough and bowel complaints of children.
Other uses	: Seeds are a source of oil which is used in cosmetics and vinegar.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect aromatic herb. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in whorls of simple or branched racemes. Nutlets are black and ellipsoid.



Plant: 181

Family	: Lamiaceae.
Assamese name	: Tuloshi.
English name	: Sacred basil.
Botanical name	: <i>Ocimum sanctum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/277.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cough and earache.
Other uses	: Plant is used as a mosquito repellent.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect undershrub. Leaves are elliptic, oblong and minutely gland dotted. Flowers are purplish and occur in elongated racemes. Nutlets are smooth.



Plant: 182

Family	: Lamiaceae.
Assamese name	: Shookloti.
English name	: Perilla.
Botanical name	: <i>Pogostemon benghalense L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>Perilla frutescens</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/100.
Flowering time	: January to June.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Wounds and elephantitis.
Other uses	: Leaf shoots and inflorescence are used for flavouring curries.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub. Leaves are ovate-orbicular. Flowers are yellowish white.



Plant: 183

Family	: Lamiaceae.
Assamese name	: Goniori.
English name	: Headache Tree or Chamomile.
Botanical name	: <i>Premna latifolia Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Stomach pain.
Other uses	: Wood is used for house building.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree. Leaves are elliptic or ovate and rounded at base. Flowers are white and occur in terminal corymbs. Drupes are subglobose and black when ripe.



Plant: 184

Family	: Lauraceae.
Assamese name	: Tezpat.
English name	: Bayleaf.
Botanical name	: <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> (Hamilt) Nees et Brem.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/135.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cold, cough, pharyngitis, antidote to scorpion sting.
Other uses	: Leaves are used to flavour curries.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree with rough bark. Leaves are elliptic-oblong. Flowers are in panicles. Drupes are black when ripe.



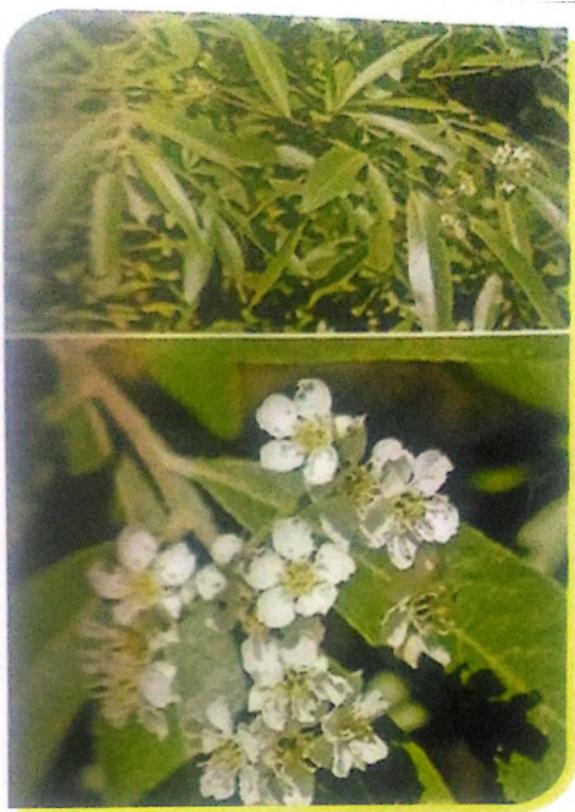
Plant: 185

Family	: Lauraceae.
Assamese name	: Mezankari.
English name	: Mountain pepper or Pheasant-pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Litsea cubeba</i> ( <i>Lour.</i> ) Pers.
Synonym	: <i>L. citrata</i> Bl.
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Stomachic or ache.
Other uses	: Assam silk worms are reared on the leaves of this tree which produce famous Assam Mezangkori pat'.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a deciduous tree with aromatic smell. Young shoots are silky. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate and membranous. Flowers are greenish white and occur in capitate umbels, solitary or in corymbose. Fruit is ovoid.



Plant: 186

Family	: Lauraceae.
Assamese name	: Baghnola.
English name	: Tallow laurel.
Botanical name	: <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) Robinson.
Synonym	: <i>L. sebifera</i> Pers.
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Oil obtained from the seeds is used for making candle and soaps. Wood is used for making packing cases, houses, cheap furniture and as firewood etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate or elliptic-oblanolate. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in compound umbels. Fruits are subglobose.



Plant: 187

Family

: Lauraceae.

Assamese name

: Dighloti.

English name

: Balatanga or English plantain or Litsea.

Botanical name

: *Litsea salicifolia* (Roxb. ex Nees.) Hook.f.

Accession No.

: TU/MBBT/249.

Flowering time

: February to June.

Part used

: Leaves.

Medicinal use

: Dysentery.

Other uses

: Branches of the plant are used against house flies and mosquitos.

Morphological characters

: Plant is a shrub with silky branches. Leaves are alternate, elliptic or narrow lanceolate. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in auxiliary, clustered umbels. Fruits are black.



Plant: 188

Family	: Lauraceae.
Assamese name	: Som.
English name	: Muga silk worm fodder tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Machilus bombyciana</i> King ex Hook.f.
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Anthelmentic.
Other uses	: Wood is used as ordinary timber. It is a good firewood and used for making charcoal. Muga silk worms are mainly reared on the leaves of this tree.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree. Bark is grey and warty. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate and coriaceous. Flowers are pale white and occur in panicles. Fruits are globose.



Plant: 189

Family	: Lecythidaceae.
Assamese name	: Hijal.
English name	: Indian oak.
Botanical name	: <i>Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertn.</i>
Flowering time	: June to October.
Part used	: Twig; fruit and leaf juice.
Medicinal use	: Tooth-ache; astringent and diarrhoea.
Other uses	: Barks, roots and seeds are used as fish poison.
Morphological characters	: Tree is small. Leaves are crowded near the tip of the branches and narrowed towards the base. Flowers are reddish and occur in long terminal pendulous racemes. Fruits are ovoid, bluntly, and quadrangular in shape.



Plant 190

Family	: Leeaceae.
Assamese name	: Kukura-thengia.
English name	: Bandicoot berry.
Botanical name	: <i>Leea indica (Burm.) Merr.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/131.
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: Leaves and roots.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea.
Other uses	: It is grown as a garden flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall shrub. Leaves are 2-3 pinnate. Leaflets are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary, corymbose cymes. Berries are subglobose, 3-6 lobed.



Plant: 191

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Latumoni or Raturmoni.
English name	: Crab's eye vine
Botanical name	: <i>Abrus precatorius L.</i>
Flowering time	: July to November.
Habitat	: The creeper grows well in sandy loam forest soils having high humus content.
Part used	: Roots, leaves and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Seed is used in pneumonia, but the scarlet red part of the seed coat is poisonous. Seed devoid of coat boiled with milk is a good nervous tonic. Decoction of roots and leaves is used to cure cough, cold and colic. It is also used in leucoderma.
Other uses	: Indian Jewellers use seeds to weigh gold and silver as the smallest unit of weight known as roti. Seeds are used for decoration and playing by children.
Morphological characters	: It is a small twining climber. Leaves are paripinnate and leaflets vary between 10-18 pairs, opposite and oblong. Flowers are white, tinged with pink and are born in auxiliary pedunculate racemes. Two third of the seed coat is scarlet red and one third is black like a spot.



Plant: 192

Family : Fabaceae (Leguminosae).  
 Assamese name : Ronga-chandan.  
 English name : Coralwood tree or Redwood tree or Sandal bead tree or Zumi tree or Circassia tree.  
 Botanical name : *Adenanthera pavoniana L.*  
 Flowering time : April to September.  
 Habitate : The plant grows well in well drained high lands having sandy loam soil.  
 Part used : Leaves and bark.  
 Medicinal use : Leaf decoction is used in rheumatism and gout, red wood paste is used to cure eye disease, and also useful in curing ulcer.  
 Other uses : Wood-heart is red and used to extract red dye. Wood is used to make furniture. Seeds are used by goldsmiths for soldering and bright red seeds are used as beads of ornaments. The plant is also grown in tea gardens for shade purpose. Children use to play with seeds.  
 Morphological characters : Ranga chandan is a medium sized deciduous tree. It bears bipinnate leaves, number of pinnae vary between 3-6 pairs and are opposite. Leaflets are numerous, alternate, and ovate-oblong. Flowers are pale yellow and born in short peduncled racemes. Fruits are falcately-curved pods and valves are spirally twisted after the dehiscence. Seeds are lenticular-globose and brilliant scarlet in colour.



Plant: 193

Family	: Leguminosae (Fabaceae).
Assamese name	: Kurol.
English name	: Mountain Ebony.
Botanical name	: <i>Bambusa variegata</i> L.
Flowering time	: December to August.
Part used	: Root; Bark juice and dried flower buds.
Medicinal use	: Root is used in Inflammation of throat, abscesses; juice of bark is used as an astringent, helps in curing skin diseases, ulcers and used as a remedy for diarrhea and removing intestinal worms. Dried flower buds are used in dysentery and piles.
Other uses	: Bark is used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: The plant is a middle sized tree. Leaves are as long as broad. Flowers are large, variegated, and white, purple veined and occur in lateral corymb. Pods are slightly curved.



Plant: 194

Family	: Fabaceae.
Assamese name	: Polash.
English name	: Flame of the forest.
Botanical name	: <i>Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Tand.</i>
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Flower, Seed and latex.
Medicinal use	: Urinary trouble, sore eyes, anthelmintic, ringworm and pimples.
Other uses	: Charcoal obtained from the wood can be used as a source of gun powder. Leaves can be used as an alternative to plates.
Morphological characters	: It is a small deciduous tree. Leaves are trifoliate. Leaflets are broadly ovate or rhomboid. Flowers are flame coloured and occur in racemes. Pods are oblong and leathery.



Plant: 195

Family	: Fabaceae.
Assamese name	: Rohor mah.
English name	: Pigeon pea.
Botanical name	: <i>Cajanas cajan (L.) Millsp.</i>
Synonym	: <i>C. indicus</i> Spr.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/072.
Flowering time :	: October to January.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice.
Other uses	: Plant is cultivated from its seeds to make curry. Stem yields a coarse fibre and the whole plant is used as green manure.
Morphological characters	: Plant is erect shrub with silky hair. Leaves are compound, leaflets are oblong. Lanceolate and densely silky beneath. Flowers are yellow, occur in terminal panicles or corymbose racemes. Fruit pod and seeds vary in colour.



Plant: 196

Family	: Leguminosae.
Assamese name	: Medela.
English name	: Silkle Cassia.
Botanical name	: <i>Cassia sophera L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/075.
Flowering time	: June to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Ringworm, scabies and insect bite.
Other uses	: This leguminous shrub is grown as a green manuring crop.
Morphological characters	: It is an undershrub. Leaflets are 4-8 pairs, opposite and lanceolate. Flowers are yellow and occur in terminal or auxiliary corymbose racemes; pods slightly curved.



Plant: 197

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: But-mah.
English name	: Bengal gram.
Botanical name	: <i>Cicer arietinum L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to July.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Abortifacient.
Other uses	: Seeds are edible. Tender shoots are used as vegetables. Gram, husk and the plant are used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is erect herb. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are small and oval. Flowers are pink, blue or white. Pods are pubescent. Seeds are reddish brown.



Plant: 198

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Aparajita.
English name	: Butterfly pea.
Botanical name	: <i>Clitoria ternatea L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/040.
Flowering time	: September to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Ear ache, fever, ulcer.
Other uses	: Often planted as an ornamental plant for its beautiful blue flowers.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climbing vine. Stems are slender. Leaflets are 5-7 and elliptic-oblong. Flowers are blue or white, papilionaceous and solitary. Pods are many seeded.



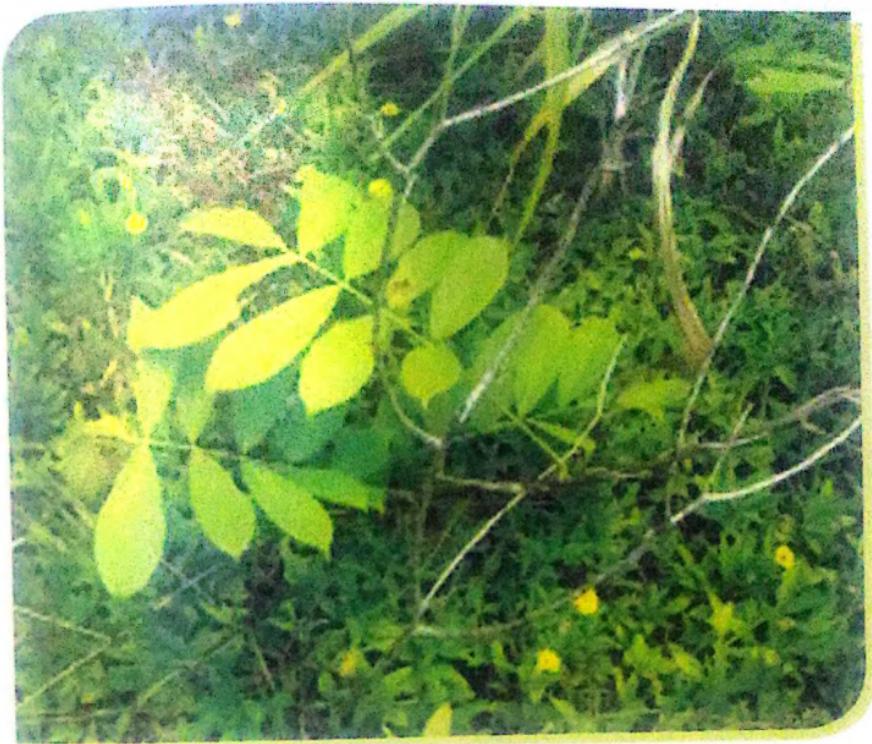
Plant: 199

Family	: Leguminosae (Fabaceae).
Assamese name	: Ghonta-karna.
English name	: Smooth crotalaria or Rattlepod or Salts rattlebox and Smooth rattlebox.
Botanical name	: <i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Ait.
Synonym	: <i>C. mucronata</i> Desv. A. <i>striata</i> DC.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/042.
Flowering time	: June to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Scabies and ringworm.
Other uses	: Occasionally the vegetative part is used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are trifoliate. Leaflets are obovate. Flowers are yellow and occur in long terminal racemes. Pods are long and oblong-cylindric.



Plant: 200

Family	: Fabaceae.
Assamese name	: Sisu-goch.
English name	: Sisso.
Botanical name	: <i>Dalbergia sisso Roxb. ex DC.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/151.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Leaves and bark.
Medicinal use	: Gonorrhoea and dysentery.
Other uses	: The plant gives valuable wood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a deciduous tree. Leaflets are alternate and ovate. Flowers are yellowish white and occur in auxiliary panicles. Pods are linear-lanceolate and 1-2 seeded.



Plant: 201

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Etam-chali.
English name	: Derris or Derris Root or Duva Ni Vavalagi or Oiltree or Tuba Root.
Botanical name	: <i>Derris elliptica (Roxb.) Benth.</i>
Flowering time	: February to June.
Part used	: Fruits and Bark.
Medicinal use	: Fish poison.
Other uses	: The plant is used to make temporary ropes.
Morphological characters	: It is a woody climber. Leaves are imparipinnate. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in lax racemes.



Plant: 202

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Bor bioni-hakuta.
English name	: Coin-leaved desmodium or Desmodium.
Botanical name	: <i>Desmodium candidum</i> (Thunb.) DC.
Flowering time	: June to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Haemospermia.
Other uses	: It is occasionally grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub with trifoliate leaves. Leaflets are ovate-oblanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary racemes. Pods are pendulous and jointed beset with minute hooks.



Plant: 203

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Tripadi.
English name	: Creeping tick trefoil or Three-flower beggar weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Plant is used as green manure and cover crop.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prostrate herb with rooting at nodes. Leaves are trifoliate. Leaflets are obovate-lanceolate. Flowers are purplish, one-three together and occur in axillary. Pods are curved.



Plant: 204

Family	: Fabaceae.
Assamese name	: Ghila goch.
English name	: Nicker bean or Mackay bean or Sea bean.
Botanical name	: <i>Entada scandens</i> Benth.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Hair shampoo.
Other uses	: Tender shoot is used as vegetables. Fibre which is obtained from the bark is used for making sails, nets, cordage etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climber with angular stem. Leaves are bipinnate ending in a tendril. Flowers are pale yellow and occur in spikes. Pods are jointed, woody; seeds flat, orbicular.



Plant: 205

Family	: Fabaceae.
Assamese name	: Ronga modar.
English name	: Muriku.
Botanical name	: <i>Erythrina stricta Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Abscesses.
Other uses	: Plant is used as fencing posts, support for betel leaf and black pepper plants.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a medium sized prickly tree. Leaflets are broad ovoid. Flowers are deep red and occur in terminal racemes. Pods are curved.



Plant: 206

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Boga-modar.
English name	: Indian Coral tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Erythrina variegata L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>E. indica</i> Lamk.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice.
Other uses	: Plant is used as fencing posts, support for betel leaf and black pepper plants. Leaves are used as fodder for cattle. White wood is made.
Morphological characters	: The plant is of moderate height and it grows later with dense branching. Leaves are pinnately compound. Flowers are few with white petals.



Plant: 207

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Makhiot.
English name	: Wild hops or Luck plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Flemingia strobilifera</i> (L.) R.Br.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/001.
Flowering time	: March to July.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Menstrual irregularities* and ringworm.
Other uses	: Coarse fibre obtained from the bark is used for making cordage.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect shrub. Leaves are unifoliate and ovate-lanceolate. Flowers occur in short cymes on terminal and hairy racemes. Bracts are rounded and folded. Corolla is white. Pods are oblong, 2-seeded and enclosed by bracts.



Plant: 208

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Bon-methi.
English name	: White Melilot.
Botanical name	: <i>Melilotus alba</i> Lamk.
Synonym	: <i>M. indica</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/110.
Flowering time	: March to April.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Bowel complaint.
Other uses	: Tender shoots are used as minor fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual herb with much branched tap root. Leaves are petiolate, trifoliate, and obovate. Flowers are yellow and occur in dense flowered auxiliary, typical racemes. Fruit is pod.



Plant: 209

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Bandar-kekua or Bandar-kekura.
English name	: Cowhage.
Botanical name	: <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.
Flowering time	: June to January.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic.
Other uses	: Young fruits are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual climber. Leaves are trifoliate. Leaflets are broadly ovate, elliptic or rhomboid-ovate. Flowers are purple and occur auxiliary. Peduncles are borne with 6-30 flowered racemes. Pods are turgid, longitudinally ribbed and densely clothed with persistent pale brown or grey irritant bristles.



Plant: 210

Family : Fabaceae (Leguminosae).  
Assamese name : Motor mah.  
English name : Garden pea.  
Botanical name : *Pisum sativum L.*  
Flowering time : October to January.  
Part used : Seeds.  
Medicinal use : Emollient on face and measles.  
Other uses : Seeds, tender shoots and pods are used as vegetables.  
Morphological characters : It is a herbaceous climber. Leaves are pinnately compound. Flowers are white or pink. Pods are long and curved. Seeds are yellowish green with 6-9 per pod.



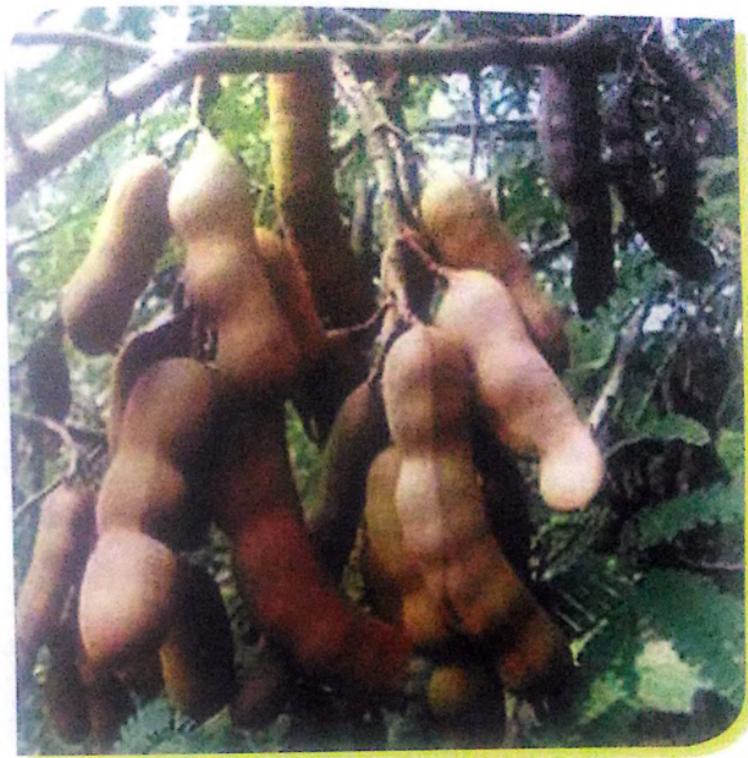
Plant: 211

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Korosh.
English name	: Indian beech.
Botanical name	: <i>Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre.</i>
Synonym	: <i>P. glabra</i> Vent.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/231.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Leaves and flowers.
Medicinal use	: Expels intestinal worms.
Other uses	: Seeds are source of oil used for making soaps and candles. Wood is used as fire wood.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree with spreading branches. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are 5-7 and ovate-elliptic. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in auxiliary racems. Pods are obliquely oblong.



Plant: 212

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Bok-phul.
English name	: Sesban or Swamp pea.
Botanical name	: <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sore throat and mouth.
Other uses	: Flower buds are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Tree; leaves abruptly pinnate, leaflets 41-61, linear-oblong; flowers fleshy white or pink, showy; pods flat and 4-cornered.



Plant: 213

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Teteli.
English name	: Tamarind.
Botanical name	: <i>Tamarindus indica L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to January.
Part used	: Leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Vermifuge, headache and laxative.
Other uses	: Fruit is edible and used in various chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Wood is used as fire wood.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree. Leaves are paripinnate. Leaflets are 10-20 pairs, small and linear-oblong. Flowers are yellow and occur in few flowered terminal racemes. Pods are compressed and seeds are dark brown.



Plant: 214

Family	: Fabaceae (Leguminosae).
Assamese name	: Methi.
English name	: Fenugreek.
Botanical name	: <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/112.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Leaves and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Anaemia, indigestion and flatulence.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as fodder and vegetables and as condiments.
Morphological characters	: It is a small herb. Leaves are trifoliate. Leaflets are obovate. Flowers are stalkless, yellow and located in axils. Pods are compressed.



Plant: 215

Family	: Fabaceae.
Assamese name	: Mati-mah.
English name	: Black gram.
Botanical name	: <i>Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper.</i>
Synonym	: <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> L.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Scabies and ringworm.
Other uses	: Seeds are used as food. The whole plant is used as fodder and green manure.
Morphological characters	: It is a hispid trailing herb. Flowers are yellow. Pods are hairy and erect. Seeds are usually black and sometimes greenish.



Plant: 216

Family	: Leguminosae (Mimosoideae).
Assamese name	: Tarua-kadam.
English name	: Cassie oil tree or sweet accia.
Botanical name	: <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/158.
Flowering time	: September to March.
Habitat	: It is an introduced plant. The plant grows well in high lands having no water-logging. The plant originated in America. The plant is grown in flower garden.
Part used	: Stem bark.
Medicinal use	: Malaria.
Other uses	: The bark of the plant and pods are used in tanning cattle hides. Perfumed oil is extracted from its fragrant flowers known as Cassie oil and used in the perfumery industry.
Morphological characters	: A thorny deciduous big shrub or small tree, 2-3 m tall. The stem is hard. Branches are zigzag and hard. The plant bears compound bipinnate paired leaves and the number of pinnae varies from 10 to 14. Leaflets vary between 10-20 pairs, small and strong, 4-6 mm long, the end is tapering and smooth surfaced. Inflorescence is born in auxiliary heads and possesses innumerable flowers. Flower are shiny yellow and fragrant. The stalk is 3 cm in length. Each flower bears 5 minute petals. The stem is covered with spiny stipules born at the base of each leaf. The thorns are ash coloured, 1-2 cm in length, thin but strong and very sharp. The fruit is pod, 4-8 cm long and slightly curved. Each pod bears two rows of seeds numbering 4-7.



Plant: 217

Family	: Leguminosae (Mimosaceae).
Assamese name	: Koroi goch or Siris-goch or Kathia koroi.
English name	: Siris tree or Silk flowered sau or East Indian Walnut.
Botanical name	: <i>Albizia lebbeck (L.) Willd.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/0200.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: The bark and seeds are used in treating piles and diarrhea. Seeds are used against eye diseases/infections. Flowers are used to erupt boils and their extract as tonic and restorative agent. Leaves are useful in night blindness.
Habitat	: The tree grows well in the plains of Assam and foot hills of the Himalayan states
Medicinal use	: Expectorant, skin diseases, chronic cough and bronchitis
Other uses	: The plant is grown in tea cultivations as shade tree.
Morphological characters	: It is a deciduous tree of moderate size. Leaves are abruptly bipinnate. The main rachis of the bipinnate leaves bears a large gland above the base and one below the upper-most pair of pinnae, number of pinnae varies between 2 to 4 pairs, leaflets 5-9 pairs with glands between the bases. Flowers are white, fragrant, and are born in globose umbrella-heads. Fruits are characteristic pods, pale yellow in colour and possess 4-12 oblong-shaped seeds which are pale brown in colour. The heart of the wood is hard and durable, can withstand moisture and water, suitable in the construction of house, making furnitures etc.



Plant: 218

Family	: Leguminosae (Mimosaceae).
Assamese name	: Moj or Kola koroi or Kola siris.
English name	: Burmese siris or Albizzia.
Botanical name :	<i>Albizia lucida</i> (Roth.) Benth.
Synonym	: <i>Albizia lucidior</i> (Steud.) Niels.
Flowering time	: April to January.
Habitate	: This is an introduced plant and it grows well in the plains of Assam.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Expectorant, skin diseases, chronic cough and Bronchitis. The ground paste of the bark is applied over cuts and burns of the body to give early healing and relief.
Other uses	: It is a shade tree in tea gardens.
Morphological characters	: It is a moderately built evergreen tree. Each leaf is possesses 2 - 3 pairs of in Making aeroplane propeller, construction of house, making leaflets, oblong-lanceolated; and the leaf rachis with a large cup-shaped gland. Flowers are creamy white, and are born in corymbose heads on terminal panicles. Pods are thin, brown in colour and shining. The heart wood is hard and durable, good furnitures, railway sleepers etc.



Plant: 219

Family	: Leguminosae (Mimosaceae).
Assamese name	: Boga koroi or Boga siris or Sil Koroi or Cham koroi.
English name	: Black siris or Fragrant siris.
Botanical name	: <i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Habitat	: The plant grows extensively all over the state. It prefers humid sandy loam soils.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: The ground paste of the plant is used in ulcers and skin diseases.
Other uses	: The plant is extensively grown in tea gardens as shade tree. From the ground-bark, a fermented drink is prepared.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall tree and it bears irregularly cracked bark. Leaves are abruptly pinnate, Alternate with leaflets being unequal sided, obtuse or rounded at the apex and dark Green in colour. Flowers are white, sessile, numerous, and born in small globose 5- 10 flowered heads. The fruits are shortly stalked pods and brown in colour. Mature seeds are flat and yellow. The wood is hard and used in making buildings, furnitures, agricultural implements etc.



Plant: 220

Family	: Leguminosae (Mimosaceae).
Assamese name	: Lajuki lota.
English name	: Touch-me-not or Sensitive plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Mimosa pudica L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/153.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice, sexual vigour, septic ulcer and also in snakk bite.
Other uses	: It is grown as a minor green manuring crop.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prickly herb. Pinnae are 4, digitately arranged, sensitive; pinnules 12-20 pairs, linear-lanceolate; flowers pinkish purple, in auxiliary peduncled, globular heads; pods prickly, 3-4 jointed.



Plant: 221

Family : Liliaceae (Alliaceae).  
Assamese name : Piyaj.  
English name : Onion.  
Botanical name : *Allium cepa L.*  
Accession No : TU/MBBT/141.  
Flowering time : December to February.  
Habitate : It is cultivated extensively in sandy to clay loam soils of the state.  
Part used : Bulbs.  
Medicinal use : The juice of the bulb is good in jaundice, haemorrhoids, hydrophobia, cough, sore throat, wounds, boils, flue and earache. It can cure eye trouble and night blindness. The fresh onion bulb is known to be good for the heart. It also acts as a stimulant, diuretic and expectorant.  
Other uses : It is a perishable commercial crop.  
Morphological characters : It is an annual small bulbous herb being extensively cultivated in the state. The crop was introduced in the state. The herb contains an aromatic fleshy underground bulb. Leaves are linear, hollow, cylindric and fleshy. Flowers are numerous in number, white in colour and look like globular umbels.



Plant: 222

Family : Liliaceae (Alliaceae).  
Assamese name : Nohoru.  
English name : Garlic.  
Botanical name : *Allium sativum L.*  
Flowering time : December to February.  
Part used : Bulbils.  
Medicinal use : The bulb extract is bactericidal and antiseptic. Garlic oil is used as expectorant, stimulant and also against hysteria. Garlic juice is good in pulmonary diseases, phthisis, bronchitis, gangrene of lungs, whooping cough, and dyspepsia. It is also good to cure fever, piles, cough and leprosy. It is carminative, diuretic and good at stomach ache, and alternative. Daily consumption can reduce hypertension or high blood pressure. It is also used in asthma, general paralysis, facial gout, sciatica pain, lumbago and rheumatism. It is also good as digestive, carminative, blood purifier and to remove ringworm and scabies.  
Other uses : It is used extensively as a food additive.  
Morphological characters : It is an annual erect herb with bulbous stem, and cultivated for bulbils and extensively used in flavouring food, pickle etc. It is a foetid perennial herb having underground compound bulbs, covered over by outer white thin scales, which are simple, long flat and linear. The herb bears small, white flowers in rounded umbels mixed with small bulbils.



Plant: 223

Family : Liliaceae.  
Assamese name : Chal konwari or Pirali Konwari or Ghew konwari.  
English name : Indian aloe or Barbados aloe or True aloe or Medicine aloe.  
Botanical name : *Aloe barbadensis Mill.*  
Synonym : *A. vera* Tourn, ex L.  
Flowering time : September to January.  
Habitat : Mostly grown as pot plant. However, the herb grows well in sandy loam having high humus content.  
Part used : Leaves.  
Medicinal use : The mucilaginous leaf paste/juice is smeared over the head in high fever to reduce temperature of the body. The same is also applied on burn injuries. A powder is made from the leaf extract known as 'curacao' and the same is used as laxative, cooling, emmenagogue, vermifuge and to cure stomach ache. The paste is also useful in high fever, piles and menstrual problem.  
Other uses : The herb is grown in flower garden as ornamental plant.  
Morphological characters : A perennial small herbaceous plant with succulent leaves. Leaves arise from the base of the plant. Coarse looking herb; leaves succulent, green, large, crowded; flowers bright yellow.



Plant: 224

Family	: Lythraceae.
Assamese name	: Ajar.
English name	: Queen Crape Myrtle.
Botanical name	: <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> Pers.
Synonym	: <i>L. reginae</i> Roxb. <i>L. flos-reginae</i> Retz.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/195.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Promotes flow of urine.
Other uses	: Wood is used for making boats, railway sleepers, bridges, posts, beams, flooring and as fire wood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree. Leaves are opposite, oblong elliptic or oblong lanceolate. Flowers are purple and occur in terminal panicles. Capsules are woody, ellipsoid or subglobose.



Plant: 225

Family	: Lythraceae.
Assamese name	: Jetuka.
English name	: Henna plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.
Synonym	: <i>L. alba</i> Lamk.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Bark, leaf and flower.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases, prickly heat, burn injuries and headache.
Other uses	: Paste of leaves gives a red dye and applied to nails, palm and skin. Hoofs, mane and tail of white horses are coloured red with leaves in Western countries.
Morphological characters	: It is a large shrub. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate and pale green. Floweres are white and occur in terminal panicles.



Plant: 226

Family	: Magnoliaceae.
Assamese name	: Borhomothuri.
English name	: Poreng or Lignans.
Botanical name	: <i>Talauma hodgsonii</i> Hook.f. Thoms.
Synonym	: <i>Magnolia hodgsonii</i> .
Flowering time	: April to July.
Part used	: Stipule with bud.
Medicinal use	: Strengthens gums and teeth.
Other uses	: Wood is used for making furniture, building houses and as fire wood.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree with grey wood. Leaves are oblanceolate, red and erect when young. Flowers are pink, fragrant, terminal and solitary. Fruits are ovoid, beaked and woody with indehiscent carpels.



Plant: 227

Family	: Malpighiaceae.
Assamese name	: Madhoi-maloti.
English name	: Madablata.
Botanical name	: <i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (L.) Kurz.
Synonym	: <i>H. madablota</i> Gaertn.
Flowering time	: January to June.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Pneumonia.
Other uses	: Plant is cultivated for its sweet scented flowers.
Morphological characters	: It is a climbing shrub. Leaves are elliptic or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white fragrant, long and occur in auxiliary or terminal racemes. Fruits are oblanceolate and winged.



Plant: 228

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhendi.
English name	: Lady's finger.
Botanical name	: <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/261.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Habitate	: The plant grows well in fertile sandy loam soils having sufficient moisture. The plant is cultivated for using the tender fruits as vegetables.
Part used	: Fruits and seeds
Medicinal use	: The fruit extract is used as an Expectorant. The mucilage of the fruit and seeds are used in gonorrhoea and also in irritation of the urino-genital system.
Other uses	: Fibre is extracted from the stem to make cheap cordage.
Morphological characters	: It is a hairy shrub. Leaves are cordate, 3-5 lobed, coarsely toothed and scabrous. Flowers are yellow coloured with a crimson central region. Fruits are capsules and born on pyramidal succession from down to up, oblong shaped and contain longitudinal ridges.



Plant: 229

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Jopa goch or Junuka goch or Pera-petari goch.
English name	: Indian mallow.
Botanical name	: <i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Habitate	: The plant is found in all over the state specifically in forest areas
Part used	: Leaves, roots and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Decoction is good for toothache and fever. Root extract is useful in leprosy. Seeds are used in urinary trouble, chronic dysentery, fever, gonorrhoea and chronic cystitis.
Other uses	: The bark fibre is used to make cordage. The plant is used children as a playing aid.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial herbaceous plant. The entire plant is pubescent, more specifically lower surface of leaves. Leaves are cordate or ovate-orbicular, acute, long petiolate. The colour of the flower is yellow, auxiliary, solitary, and born on long peduncles. Capsules are subglobose and multi-seeded.



Plant: 230

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon bhendi.
English name	: Deccan hemp.
Botanical name	: <i>Hibiscus cannabinus L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/020.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Fruits are used to make jelly, jam, to acidify curries. The bark is a source of a fibre used for making cordage, gunny bags, canvas and Hessian cloth.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub with prickly straight stems. Lower leaves are cordate, upper leaves are deeply palmate with 3-7 lobes. Flowers are yellow, auxiliary and solitary. Capsules are oval.



Plant: 231

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Simalu.
English name	: Silk cotton tree or Red cotton tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.
Flowering time	: January to May.
Part used	: Root and spine.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes, abscesses and pimples.
Other uses	: Wood is used for making matches, packing cases, cheap furnitures since the timber is not so durable. Mature fruits yield silk cotton which is used for making pillows, mattresses, cushions etc.
Morphological characters	: The plant is a large tree. Leaves are digitately 5-7 foliate. Leaflets are elliptic and lanceolate. Flowers are large and bright red to orange yellow in colour, occur solitary or clustered at the end of the branches. Fruits are oblong-ovoid capsule and 6-valved. Seeds are many and white silky hairy.



Plant: 232

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Kopah.
English name	: Cotton.
Botanical name	: <i>Gossypium herbaceum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/063.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Leaves and flowers.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, ear troubles, burn injury, scabies and inflammations
Other uses	: It is used for making cloths, carpets, mercerized cotton and other cotton goods, woven products etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are ovate or orbicular, 3-7 lobed and cordate at base. Flowers are solitary and occur auxiliary. Capsules are subglobose and seeds have long wooly hairs.



Plant: 233

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Sthala padma.
English name	: Land lotus or Cotton rose.
Botanical name	: <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/027.
Flowering time	: August to October.
Part used	: Flower buds.
Medicinal use	: Menorrhagia.
Other uses	: It is often planted as ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are angled and palmately lobed. Flowers are white or pink in morning and deep red subsequently. Peduncles are long, auxiliary and solitary.



Plant: 234

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Jobaphul.
English name	: China rose.
Botanical name	: <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/159.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Antidandruff shampoo.
Other uses	: It is grown as ornamental in the garden and for making hedges.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are ovate, stipulate and epicalyx is 6-8. Flowers are red and occur in solitary auxiliary. Fruit is capsule and seizoarpic.



Plant: 235

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Tengamora.
English name	: Roselle.
Botanical name	: <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/059.
Flowering time	: November to December.
Part used	: Leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Stomach ailments.
Other uses	: Plant is cultivated for its shoot and fruits which are used as vegetable and fleshy parts of the fruits are edible which are made into jelly, jam, sauces etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect shrub. Stem and leaves are often tinged with red. Leaves are palmatifid, 3-5 lobed and glandular beneath. Flowers are yellow or pink and occur in solitary. Calyx is fleshy and capsules are ovoid.



Plant: 236

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Lofa sak.
English name	: Mellow or Musk mellow.
Botanical name	: <i>Malva verticillata</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/088.
Flowering time	: December to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Stomach ailments.
Other uses	: Plant is used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Stem have hairs. Leaves are palmately lobed. Flowers are yellow. Fruits are ovoid.



Plant: 237

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Sonborial.
English name	: Snake's tongue.
Botanical name	: <i>Sida acuta</i> Burm. f.
Synonym	: <i>S. carpinifolia</i> Mast.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/177.
Flowering time	: September to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Stomach pain.
Other uses	: Bark is a source of fibre used for making ropes, nets etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant Undershrub; leaves linear-lanceolate; flowers yellow, auxiliary, solitary or in 2-3 flowered clusters; fruits capsules.



Plant: 238

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Soru sonborial.
English name	: Sida hemp.
Botanical name	: <i>Sida rhombifolia L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/125.
Flowering time	: November to April.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Fever.
Other uses	: Bark is a source of fibre used for making ropes, nets etc. Leaves are used tea in some places.
Morphological characters	: Erect or diffuse undershrub; leaves rhomboid or obovate, 5-nerved; flowers yellow, solitary.



Plat: 239

Family	: Malvaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor-sonborial.
English name	: Aramina or Cadilla.
Botanical name	: <i>Urena lobata L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/031.
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sores.
Other uses	: Bark is a source of fibre used for making coarse fabric, ropes, fishing nets etc. Seeds are used for soap making.
Morphological characters	: It is an hairy undershrub. Leaves are variable. Upper ones are small, elliptic and oblong-ovate. Lower ones are orbicular and 3-lobed. Flowers are bright pink and occur auxiliary and solitary. Fruits are capsules.



Plant: 240

Family	: Marantaceae.
Assamese name	: Pati-alu or Bon halodhi.
English name	: Indian Arrowroot.
Botanical name	: <i>Maranta arundinacea L.</i>
Flowering time	: June to October.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Vermifuge.
Other uses	: Sometimes grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect, slender herb. Rhizome is fleshy, ovoid, cylindrical and covered with pale scales. Leaves are ovate-oblong to ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur.



Plant: 241

Family	: Marantaceae.
Assamese name	: Patidoi.
English name	: Clinogyne.
Botanical name	: <i>Scubumanianthus dichotomus</i> (Roxb.) Gagnep.
Synonym	: <i>Clinogyne dichotoma</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Carminative.
Other uses	: Bark is used to make mats, bags etc.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall shrub. Leaves are elliptic-oblanceolate or bolong-lanceolate. Flowers are white, large and paired in terminal panicles. Fruits are subglobose.



Plant: 242

Family	: Marsileaceae.
Assamese name	: Pani-tengesi.
English name	: Water oxalis.
Botanical name	: <i>Marsilea quadrifolia L.</i>
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic and emollient.
Other uses	: Shoots and leaves are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an amphibious fern with long creeping rhizomes. Stipes is long with 4 leaflets. Sporocarps are oval to bean shaped and borne on short, lateral branches of the petioles.



Plant: 243

Family	: Melastomataceae.
Assamese name	: Phutuka or Phutukola.
English name	: Indian rhododendron.
Botanical name	: <i>Melastoma malabathricum L.</i>
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: Powdered leaves are applied over healing pox to prevent forming marks on the skin.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a perennial shrub. Young parts, leaf veins and leaf stalks are dark, purple and hairy. Leaves are opposite and oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are purple. Fruits are pulpy and fleshy.



Plant: 244

Family	: Meliaceae.
Assamese name	: Maha neem.
English name	: Margosa tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Agardhia indica A. Juss.</i>
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/124.
Flowering time	: March to June.
Habitat	: The plant is grown in all over the state. However, it prefers non-water logging high lands having sandy loam soils.
Part used	: Leaves and bark.
Medicinal use	: Leaves are good in scabies, eczema and other skin diseases. Also used in small and chicken poxes, measles, and as anthelmintic. The oil prepared from the seed pulp is known to be good in small pox and sores. Leaves are also eaten for blood purification.
Other uses	: Leaves are eaten, leaf and bark juice is consumed to eliminate the problem sugar. Leaf, fruit and seed extracts are used as insect repellents. Twigs or small branches are used as tooth brush, as it is good for gum and teeth.
Morphological characters	: It is partially evergreen medium height tree, can be considered as deciduous. Leaves are imparipinnate, crowded at the end of the branches, leaflets oblong, ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate. Flowers are pale white, born in auxiliary racemes. Capsules are ovoid or and 3-celled.



Plant: 245

Family	: Meliaceae.
Assamese name	: Bandar-dema.
English name	: Createva nurvala or Barun.
Botanical name	: <i>Dysosyllum binectariferum</i> (Roxb.) Hook. f. ex Bedd.
Flowering time	: April to December.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Ulcers and leprosy.
Other uses	: Wood is used for house building, furniture, packing cases, ply, tea chests are used as fire-wood.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a medium sized tree. Leaves are paripinnate. Leaflets are 6-8 and ovate-oblong. Flowers are white and occur in large auxiliary panicles. Capsules are ovoid and 4-celled.



Plant: 246

Family	: Meliaceae.
Assamese name	: Ghora neem.
English name	: China berry tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Melia azedarach L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/113.
Flowering time	: March to July.
Part used	: Bark and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases.
Other uses	: Wood is reddish in colour and used for making decorative furnitures.
Morphological characters	: It is almost an ever green plant having a very brief about 45 days leafless period. It is a tall tree with dense foliage. Leaves are small and serrated. The plant produces huge number of fruits and seeds.



Plant: 247

Family	: Menispermaceae.
Assamese name	: Tubuki lota.
English name	: Abuta or Velvet leaf.
Botanical name	: <i>Cissampelos pareira L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/232.
Flowering time	: December to May.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dropsy and fever.
Other uses	: Stem is used to tie bamboo houses.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climber. Leaves are ovate, orbicular and palmately nerved. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in pendulous cymes. Fruit is drupe.



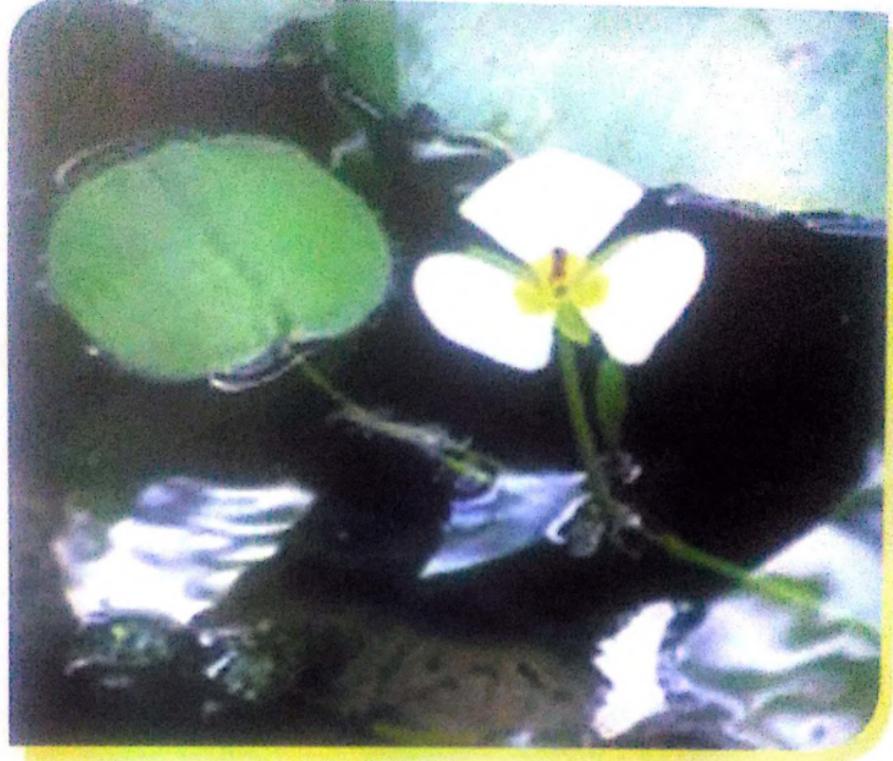
Plant: 248

Family	: Menispermaceae.
Assamese name	: Ronga tubukia lora.
English name	: Mountain black turtle or Malabuta.
Botanical name	: <i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thunb.) Miers.
Synonym	: <i>S. hernandifolia</i> (Willd.) Walp.
Flowering time	: April to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Septic ulcer.
Other uses	: Mature climber is used for tying bamboo houses.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climber. Roots are tuberous. Leaves are ovate, peltate and rounded at base with long petiolate. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in auxiliary umbels. Drupes are ovoid or subglobose.



Plant: 249

Family	: Menispermaceae.
Assamese name	: Haguni lota.
English name	: Tinospora.
Botanical name	: <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers.
Flowering time	: January to May.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Leprosy.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a succulent climber. Leaves are ovate or orbicular and cordate at base. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in auxiliary or terminal racemes. Drupes are globose.



Plant 250

Family	: Menyanthaceae.
Assamese name	: Puni.
English name	: Crested snowflakes.
Botanical name	: <i>Nymphaea hydrophyllum</i> (Lour.) Kuntz
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/065.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: The shoots are used as soil cover and green manure.
Morphological characters	: It is an aquatic floating herb. Leaves are orbicular and deeply cordate. Flowers are white and clustered at nodes. Capsules are ovoid ellipsoid.



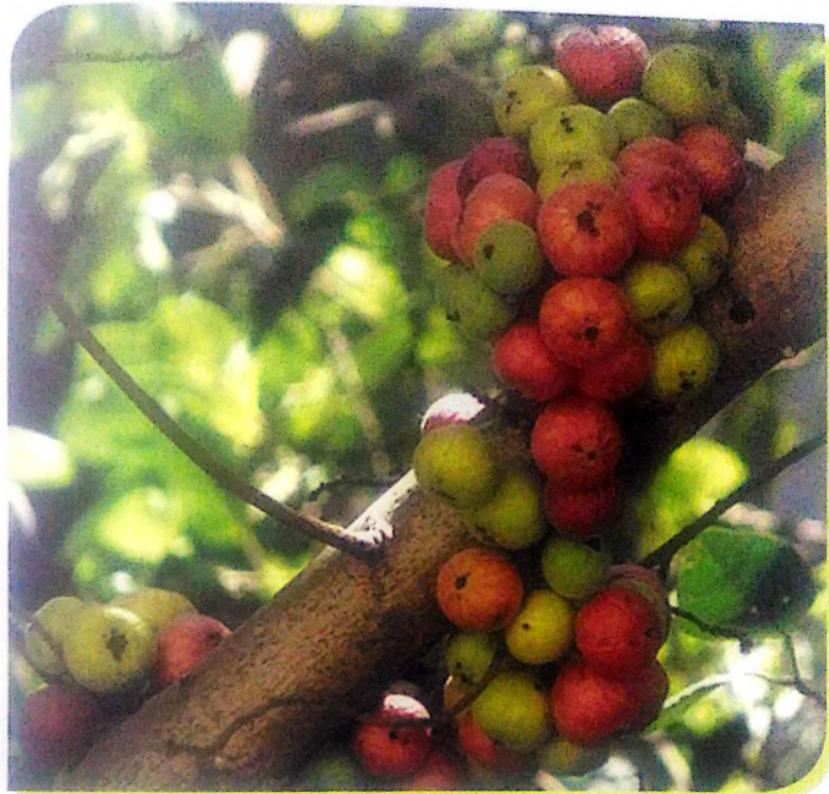
Plant: 251

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Atha-dimaru.
English name	: Eve's apron.
Botanical name	: <i>Ficus auriculata Lour.</i>
Synonym	: <i>F. roxburghii</i> Wall ex Mig.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Itches and other skin diseases.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are eaten and made into jam. The leaves are used as fodder for cattle and elephant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree. Leaves are ovate-orbicular and sub-coriaceous. Receptacles occur in fascicles on the trunk or leafless branches and purplish when ripe.



Plant: 252

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Bor-goch or Bot goch.
English name	: Banyan tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Ficus benghalensis L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: Latex.
Medicinal use	: Abscesses, septic ulcer and cracked heels.
Other uses	: It is a sacred tree of Buddhist people.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen tree with aerial roots forming prop roots. Leaves are alternate, elliptic to ovate. Receptacles are globose, auxiliary, sessile and red when ripe.



Plant: 253

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Mau-dimoru.
English name	: Cluster Fig or Cluster tree or Clustertree or Country fig or Gular fig or Redwood fig.
Botanical name	: <i>Ficus racemosa L.</i>
Flowering time	: February to September.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Diabetes.
Other uses	: It is a minor fruit tree.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a deciduous tree. Leaves are alternate, ovate-oblong and glabrous. Receptacles are subglobose and stalked.



Plant: 254

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Aahat goch.
English name	: Bot tree Peepul tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Ficus religiosa L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/0172.
Flowering time	: April to September.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Itches and other skin diseases.
Other uses	: Gum produced by the plant is a source of sealing wax which is used by goldsmith for filling up cavities.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tree with spreading branches. Leaves are broadly ovate with apex acuminate to a long tail. Receptacles are subglobose and occur auxiliary and dark purple when red.



Plant: 255

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Kothal.
English name	: Jackfruit.
Botanical name	: <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam.</i>
Synonym	: <i>A. integrifolia</i> L. <i>A. integra</i> (Thumb) Merr.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/106.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Habitate	: The plant grows all over the state and prefers clay loam to sandy loam soils.
Part used	: Leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Roots of the plant is known to cure hydrocoele. Leaves are antidote to snake bite. Fruit paste is used to cure swellings of feet and arms.
Other uses	: Heart of the wood is bright yellow, hard and durable and used in the construction of house and furniture.
Morphological characters	: It is an evergreen moderate to big sized tree. The plant is usually grown for edible fruits. Leaves are elliptic or obovate, dark green above. Flowers are in cylindrical, auxiliary and terminal heads and embraced by leathery sheath. Fruits are oblong and tubercled.



Plant: 256

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Bohot.
English name	: Lakoocha or Monkey jack.
Botanical name	: <i>Artocarpus lacucha Hom.</i>
Synonym	: <i>A. lakoocha Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: April to August.
Habitate	: The plant grows well in all types of soils of the state.
Part used	: Fruits and bark.
Medicinal use	: The fruit is used to cure dysentery. Pieces of the bark are chewed with betel nut to eliminate bad breath.
Other uses	: The wood is of moderate strength, yellowish brown in colour, suitable for making boat, building and furniture. A dye is also prepared from the wood for dying cloths.
Morphological characters	: It is a middle sized deciduous tree with dark brown bark. Leaves are elliptic-ovate or oblong. Flowers are monoecious, orange yellow, in auxiliary short-stalked heads. Fruits are subglobose and become sweet as and when ripe.



Plant: 257

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Nuni.
English name	: Common mulberry.
Botanical name	: <i>Morus australis Poir.</i>
Synonym	: <i>M. indica Thunb.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/144.
Flowering time	: March to January.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Constipation.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are eaten. The mulberry silk worms are reared on the leaves of this plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are lobed and serrate. Flowers are white and occur in catkin. Fruits are ovoid, shining, crimson and black when ripe.



Plant: 258

Family	: Moraceae.
Assamese name	: Saura goch.
English name	: Toothbrush tree, seamese rough bush.
Botanical name	: <i>Strelitzia aspera</i> Lour.
Flowering time	: January to June.
Part used	: Stem.
Medicinal use	: Toothache.
Other uses	: The plant is used against scale decay disease of fishes.
Morphological characters	: It is a small or medium sized tree. Leaves are elliptic-ovate or rhomboid. Male flowers are pale yellow and occur in globose heads. Female flowers are solitary. Drupes are 1-seeded and covered by enlarged perianth.



Plant: 259

Family

: Moringaceae.

Assamese name

: Sajina.

English name

: Drum stick.

Botanical name

: *Moringa oleifera* Lamk.

Synonym

: *M. pterigosperma* Gaertn. f.

Accession No.

: TU/MBBT/070.

Flowering time

: December to January.

Part used

: Leaf, flower and fruit.

Medicinal use

: Cuts and wounds, pox, measles and skin diseases.

Other uses

: Green fruits and tender leaves are used as vegetables. Oil from seeds is used in cosmetics.

Morphological characters

: Plant is a deciduous tree. Leaves are 3-pinnate and occur on long greenish rachis. Flowers are greenish white and occur in panicles. Fruits are 9-ribbed and seeds are winged.



Plant: 260

Family	: Musaceae.
Assamese name	: Athia-kol.
English name	: Seeded plantain or Seeded babana or Fe'i banana.
Botanical name	: <i>Musa balbisiana Colla.</i>
Synonym	: <i>M. troglodytarum L.</i>
Flowering time	: July to September.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, diarrhea and anthelmintic.
Other uses	: The inflorescence and tender suckers are used as vegetable. The skin of bananas and the sections of the rhizome (shoot base) are used to prepare food grade alkali.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a stoloniferous shrub. Leaves are oblong and truncate at the apex. Inflorescence is pendulous. Bracts are pink. Fruits are pale yellow, angular at maturity. Pulp is white. Seeds are globose, black and warty.



Plant: 261

Family	: Musaceae.
Assamese name	: Pura-kol or Kach-kol.
English name	: Vegetable plantain or Vegetable banana.
Botanical name	: <i>Musa sapientum L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>M. paradisiaca L. var. sapientum Kuntze.</i>
Flowering time	: September to January.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea.
Other uses	: Immature fruits are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub with rhizomatous stem and pseudostem. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate with imbricating sheath and stout midrib. Inflorescence is spadix. Fruits have few or no seeds.



Plant: 262

Family	: Myricaceae.
Assamese name	: Noga-tenga.
English name	: Bay Berry.
Botanical name	: <i>Myrica nagi</i> Thunb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/085.
Flowering time	: January to April.
Part used	: Stem bark.
Medicinal use	: Asthma, diarrhea and cough.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible. A yellow dye is obtained from the bark which is used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are 4-6 pairs and opposite. Flowers are white and occur in terminal panicles. Fruits are subglobose and pink when mature.



Plant: 263

Family	: Myrsinaceae.
Assamese name	: Awa-pat or Maiki-biring or Machpora.
English name	: Indian maesa.
Botanical name	: <i>Maesa indica</i> (Roxb.) DC.
Flowering time	: February to November.
Part used	: Shoots.
Medicinal use	: Strengthens the gums and headache.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are eaten. Leaves are used to poison fishes.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are elliptic-oblong, or ovate lanceolate. Flowers are white, long pedicelled and occur in simple or compound auxiliary racemes. Berries are globose and brownish.



Plant: 264

Family	: Myrtaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor tora.
English name	: Horan or Malakka.
Botanical name	: <i>Catambium malaccense</i> (Burm.f.)
Synonym	: <i>Alpinia malaccensis</i> (Burm.f.) Rosc.
Flowering time	: June to September.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Remedy of sores.
Other uses	: Mature leaves are used as a cover in the preparation type of food items by some tribes of NE region. The stem is used to prepare ropes to tie cattle.
Morphological characters	: Plant is shrub. Leaves are villous beneath and racemes erect. Flowers are white. Lip is ovate, yellow with variegated center of deep yellow or red. Fruits are globose, yellow to orange colour when mature.



Plant: 265

Family	: Myrtaceae.
Assamese name	: Modhuri am.
English name	: Guava.
Botanical name	: <i>Psidium guajava L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/0163.
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: Stem bark and Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Blood dysentery, piles and diarrhea.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree. Leaves are opposite and elliptic-oblong. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary peduncles. Berries are globose.



Plant: 266

Family	: Myrtaceae.
Assamese name	: Jamuk or Borjamu.
English name	: Black berry.
Botanical name	: <i>Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels.</i>
Synonym	: <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Lamk.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/108.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: Bark, fruits and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea, dysentery, bleeding piles and diabetes.
Other uses	: Wood is used for building houses and as fire wood. Fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: It is an evergreen tree. Leaves are oblong-elliptic; flowers greenish white, In ateral or terminal panicles; berries purple black, 1-seeded.



Plant: 267

Family	: Myrtaceae.
Assamese name	: Bogi-jamuk.
English name	: Rose-apple.
Botanical name	: <i>Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston.</i>
Synonym	: <i>Eugenia jambos L.</i>
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Epistaxis.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible. Wood is used for building purpose and as fire wood. Bark is used for tanning.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree. Leaves are lanceolate and narrowed into short petioles. Flowers are greenish white and occur in short terminal racemose cymes. Fruits are pale yellow to pinkish white.



Plant: 268

Family	: Molluginaceae.
Assamese name	: Setkopora.
English name	: Indian chickweed.
Botanical name	: <i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/179.
Flowering time	: August to October.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Urinary trouble.
Other uses	: Juice of the whole plant is given to weak children to induce appetite.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are whorled or opposite and linear-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in terminal cymes. Capsules are globose and 3-lobed.



Plant: 269

Family	: Nelumbonaceae.
Assamese name	: Padum.
English name	: Sacred lotus.
Botanical name	: <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.
Synonym	: <i>N. speciosum</i> Willd.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Ringworm, high fever, skin irritation and headache.
Other uses	: Stem is edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a handsome aquatic herb. Rhizomes are elongate and creeping. Leaves are peltate. Petioles are very long. Flowers are solitary, large, fragrant, white or rosy with a centrally located yellow. It has spongy torus in which carpels are sunken. Fruits are ovoid nut like achenes.



Plant: 270

Family	: Nyctaginaceae.
Assamese name	: Ponounowa.
English name	: Spreading hog-weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Boerhaavia diffusa L.</i>
Flowering time	: Junuary to November.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: The whole plant has medicinal properties and is good for urinary troubles, anaemia, asthma, stomach troubles, gonorrhoea, bronchitis, enlarged liver and antidote to snake poison. It is also used in abscesses and dyspepsia.
Other uses	: Plant is used as expectorant and emetic.
Morphological characters	: The plant is a diffuse much branched herb. Branches are swollen at nodes, pinkish; leaves are opposite ovate-oblong, unequal. Flowers are pink and occur in terminal and auxiliary panicled umbels. Fruits are 5-ribbed.



Plant: 271

Family	: Nyctaginaceae.
Assamese name	: Godhuli gopal.
English name	: Four o' clock plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Mirabilis jalapa L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/073.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Boils and sores.
Other uses	: Planted as an ornamental plant for its sweet-scented flower. Powdered seeds are used in cosmetics. A crimson dye obtained from the flowers is used for colouring jellies.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are narrow, pointed and ovate. Flowers are variously coloured from white, pink to red and sometimes striped. Seeds are black and twice the size of a pepper.



Plant: 272

Family	: Nymphaeaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhet Phul.
English name	: Indian water lily.
Botanical name	: <i>Nymphaea nouchali Burm. f.</i>
Synonym	: <i>N. lotus</i> L.
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea and dysentery.
Other uses	: The rootstock is edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aquatic herb. Leaves are elliptic or orbicular. Petiole is fleshy. Flowers are whitish purple and occur on long peduncles. Berries are globose.



Plant: 273

Family	: Oleaceae.
Assamese name	: Khorika jai or Duamali.
English name	: Jasmine.
Botanical name	: <i>Jasminum sambac (L.) Att.</i>
Flowering time	: September to December.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Inflammation of the mammary glands of nursing mother.
Other uses	: It is often planted in gardens as ornamental plant for its sweet scented flowers from which oil is extracted used in perfumery.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a spreading shrub. Leaves occur in pairs and broad at the base. Flowers are white and very fragrant.



Plant: 274

Family	: Oleaceae.
Assamese name	: Sewali phul.
English name	: Night jasmine.
Botanical name	: <i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/039.
Flowering time	: September to January, April to June.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Malaria, measles, blood purifier and diabetes.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant for its beautiful fragrant flowers. An orange dye obtained from the flowers is used for colouring silk and cotton. Leaves and flowers are edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are ovate and scabrous. Flowers are white with orange tinge at the centre, fragrant and occur in trichotomous cymes. Capsules are sub-orbicular and 1-seeded.



Plant: 275

Family	: Onagraceae.
Assamese name	: Pani jolokia.
English name	: False primrose or Jamaica loostrife or Primrose willow or swamp primrose.
Botanical name	: <i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) Raven.
Synonym	: <i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i> L.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Fungal infections of toes.
Other uses	: Some people grow it as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are sessile and linear-lanceolate. Flowers are yellow, auxiliary and solitary. Capsules are cylindric and 8-ribbed.



Plant: 276

Family	: Orchidaceae.
Assamese name	: Kopou-phul.
English name	: Orchid Botanical name : <i>Rhynchostylis retusa</i> (L.) Bl. <i>Vanda roxburghii</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/130.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Emollient on face.
Other uses	: It is planted as an ornamental plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an epiphytic herb with stout and leafy stems. Leaves are strap-shaped, spreading and recurved. Flower is pinkish-white and occurs in long dense racemes.



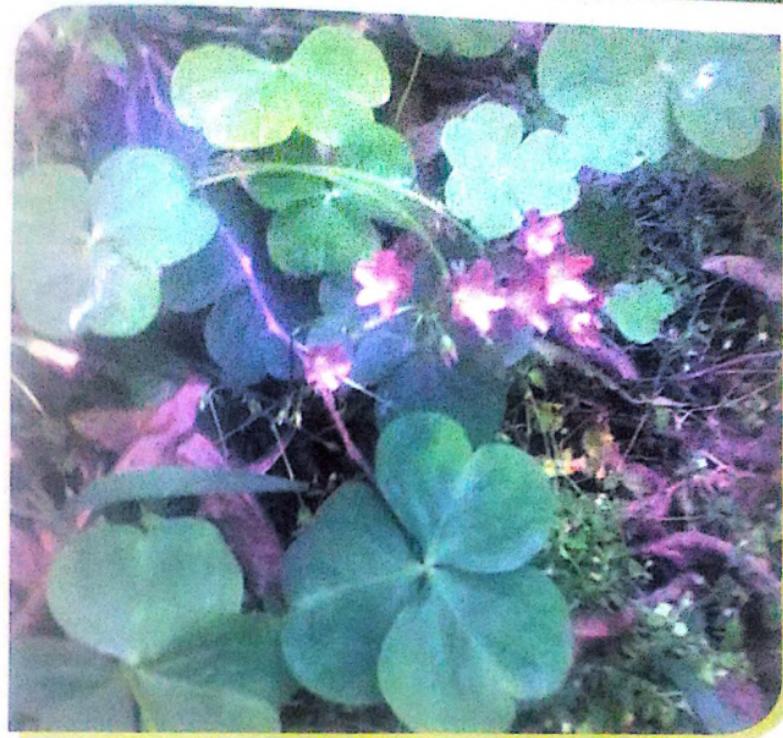
Plant: 277

Family	: Oxalidaceae.
Assamese name	: Kordoi.
English name	: Carmbola or Gooseberry.
Botanical name	: <i>Averrhoa carambola L.</i>
Flowering time	: June to November.
Habitate	: The plant grows well in clay to sandy loam soils of the state having no water-logging.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Fruits are good in jaundice, urinary troubles and piles.
Other uses	: Fruits are eaten when ripe, also used to make squash, jam, jelly etc.
Morphological characters	: The plant is an evergreen tree. Leaves are compound and leaflets 5-11 in number. Flowers are numerous and variegated with white and purple colour, and are born in auxiliary racemes. Fruits ovoid, 5-ridged and furrowed.



Plant: 278

Family	: Oxalidaceae.
Assamese name	: Tengesi-tenga.
English name	: Indian sorrel.
Botanical name	: <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/119.
Flowering time	: June to December.
Part used	: The whole plant, in some cases only leaves and roots.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, diarrhoea, scabies and eczema.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a diffuse herb. Stems are creeping with rooting at the nodes. Leaflets are obcordate with long petioles. Flowers are yellow and occur in auxiliary sub-umbels. Capsules are sub-cylindrical.



Plant: 279

Family	: Oxalidaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor tengesi.
English name	: Wood sorrel.
Botanical name	: <i>Oxalis corymbosa</i> DC.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/062.
Flowering time	: January to May.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery and diarrhea.
Other uses	: The plant is used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb with bulbous rootstock. Leaves are obcordate and deeply notched at apex. Petioles are long. Flowers are pinkish and occur in subumbellate corymbs. Capsules are subcylindrical.



Plant: 280

Family

: Pandanaceae.

Assamese name

: Keteki phul.

English name

: Thatche screw pine.

Botanical name

: *Pandanus odoratissimus* (L.) Roxb.

Flowering time

: August to September.

Part used

: Leaves and flowers.

Medicinal use

: Scabies and emollient on face.

Other uses

: Leaves are used for manufacturing bags, baskets, mat, hat etc. Leaves are source of fibre for making ropes, nets etc. Oil obtained from the flowers is used in perfumes.

Morphological characters

: Plant is a large shrub with stilt roots. Leaves are long with ascending marginal spines. Spathes are creamy white. Spadix has cylindric spikes. Fruits are oblong or globose.



Plant: 281

Family	: Papaveraceae.
Assamese name	: Sial ketahi or Sial kutohi or Kuhum kanta.
English name	: Mexican poppy.
Botanical name	: <i>Argemone mexicana L.</i>
Flowering time	: January to July.
Habitat	: The plant grows extensively in the sandy to clay loam soils of the state. It mostly grows on river-banks and road sides.
Part used	: Latex.
Medicinal use	: The juice is used for leprosy, scabies, syphilis and for gonorrhoea mixing with ghee. Smoke generated after burning seeds is vented to the mouth to reduce tooth-ache and carriage. The oil is used as purgative. The bark-latex is used in dropsy, jaundice, healing of ulcers, herpes and other skin diseases. Seed paste is used as an antidote to snake bite. The latex is also used in eye diseases.
Other uses	: It is occasionally grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect prickly annual small semi-woody shrub. Leaves of the plant are sessile, elliptic-obovate and pinnatifid. Flowers are yellow, solitary, and sessile. Sepals are concave and prickly outside. Fruits are oblong-shaped, capsule and prickly.



Plant: 282

Family	: Passifloraceae.
Assamese name	: Junuka lota or Gorukhish.
English name	: Wild passion flower.
Botanical name	: <i>Passiflora foetida L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sore feet.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climbing tendrilar herb. Leaves are 3-lobed. Flowers are white, solitary and auxiliary. Berries are globose.



Plant: 283

Family	: Pedaliaceae.
Assamese name	: Til.
English name	: Sesame.
Botanical name	: <i>Sesamum orientale</i> L.
Synonym	: <i>S. Indicum</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/011.
Flowering time	: August to October.
Part used	: Leaves and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Hair-wash to prevent dandruff and to make hair oil.
Other uses	: Oil obtained from seed is used as cooking oil, hair oil and also used in manufacturing cosmetics and soaps. Seeds are also used in confectionery and baking cakes and cookies.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a hirsute herb. Leaves are alternate or opposite. Flowers are axillary, solitary and pinkish purple. Fruits are quadriangular. Seeds are compressed and black in colour.



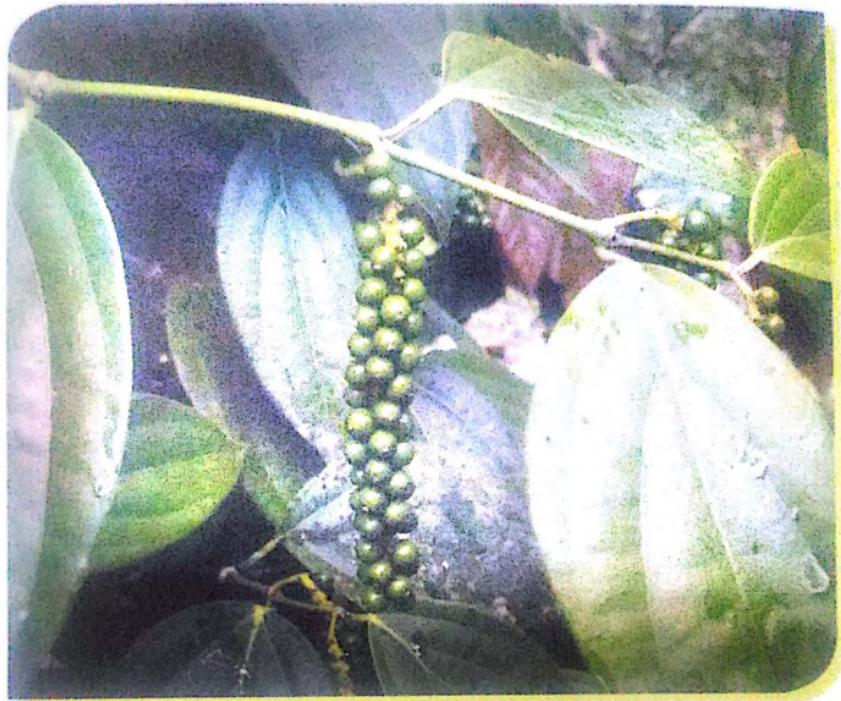
Plant: 284

Family	: Piperaceae.
Assamese name	: Pan.
English name	: Betel leaf.
Botanical name	: <i>Piper betle L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/133.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds, piles and laxative.
Other uses	: Leaves are eaten with betel-nut.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a root climber. Leaves are broadly ovate-cordate and unequal at the base. Flowers are greenish white.



Plant: 285

Family	: Piperaceae.
Assamese name	: Pipoli.
English name	: Long pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Piper longum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/246.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Roots and dried spike.
Medicinal use	: Cough, stomachache, asthma, bronchitis, Fever and dyspepsia.
Other uses	: Infusion of the leaves is given for expulsion of placenta after child birth.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a creeping herb. Leaves are ovate-rounded or suborbicular with cordate base. Flowers are greenish yellow, unisexual and occur in spikes. Fruits are crowded on fleshy spikes.



Plant: 286

Family	: Piperaceae.
Assamese name	: Jaluk.
English name	: Black pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Piper nigrum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/006.
Flowering time	: August to September.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Cold, cough, influenga and galactogue to nursing mothers Morphological characters: Plant is a root climber with rooting at nodes. Leaves are ovate and 5-7 nerved. Spikes are cylindrical and pedunculate. Berries are black and globose.
Other uses	: Fruits are used for flavouring curries and making pickles, chutneys, beverages etc.



Plant: 287

Family	: Piperaceae.
Assamese name	: Ponow-nowa.
English name	: Parpata.
Botanical name	: <i>Peperomia pellucida L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/053.
Flowering time	: August to January.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Burn injury.
Other uses	: The succulent shoots are used as minor vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a succulent small herb. Leaves are alternate and broadly ovate. Flowers are minute, unisexual and occur in auxiliary, terminal, or short spikes. Fruits are ribbed.



Plant: 288

Family	: Plantaginaceae.
Assamese name	: Singa-pat.
English name	: Blonde psyllium.
Botanical name	: <i>Plantago erosa</i> Wall.
Synonym	: <i>P. major</i> L., <i>P. ovata</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/129.
Flowering time	: April to July.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: The herb is occasionally used minor vegetable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is herb. Leaves are radical, ovate-oblong and long petioled. Flowers are greenish white and occur in long auxiliary spikes. Fruits are capsule.



Plant: 289

Family	: Plumbaginaceae.
Assamese name	: Ronga agiachita.
English name	: Fire plant Red lead wort.
Botanical name	: <i>Plumbago rosea L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>P. indica L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Useful in leucoderma.
Other uses	: Root is used for abortion.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial herb. Roots are stout, cylindrical, irregularly bent and yellowish brown. Leaves are elliptic-ovate, tapering to a short petiole. Flowers are bright red and occur in long terminal spikes.



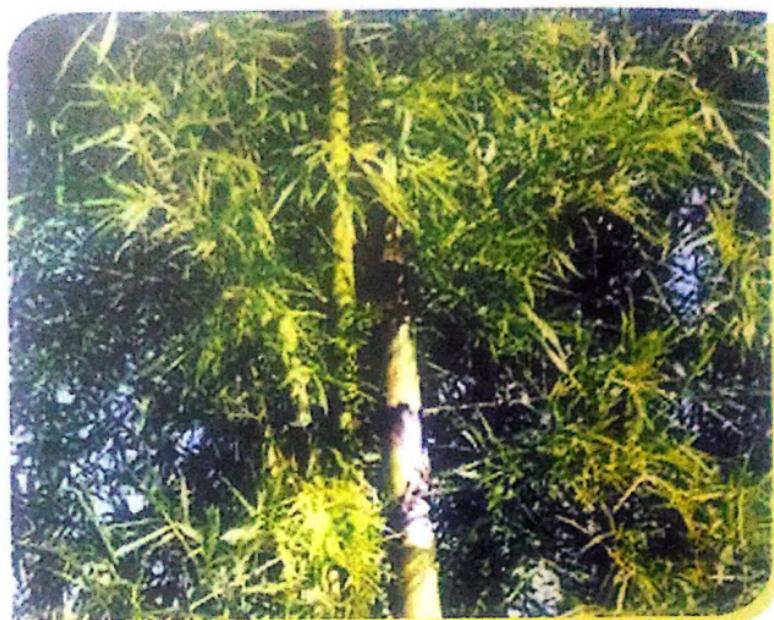
Plant: 290

Family	: Plumbaginaceae.
Assamese name	: Boga agiachita.
English name	: White lead wort.
Botanical name	: <i>Plumbago zeylanica L.</i>
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Pneumonia and skin diseases.
Other uses	: It is also grown as a pot plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a perennial undershrub. Leaves are ovate-acute with tapering base. Flowers are white and occur in long racemes. Capsules are oblong.



Plant: 291

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Nol.
English name	: Giant reed or Greater reed.
Botanical name	: <i>Arundo donax L.</i>
Flowering time	: August to December.
Habitat	: The plant grows mostly in river banks and low lying areas of the Upper Assam. It prefers sandy loam soils.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: The rhizome is used as a lactifuge.
Other uses	: Stems of the herb are used in making basket, mat and walls of kutcha houses. The plant is also used as paper-pulp.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall perennial strong grass, culms longer, jointed and hollow. Leaves are linear to lanceolate. The inflorescence is a large panicle; spikelets are long and awned. The caryopsis is oblong.



Plant: 292

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Kutohi Banh or Kaintiya Banh or Kuthuha Banh.
English name	: Thorny bamboo.
Botanical name	: <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.) Willd.
Synonym	: <i>Bambusa spinosa</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: January to March.
Habitat	: The plants grows well in the hilly tracts of the state, mostly found in Kamrup, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of the state.
Part used	: Sucker sprouts.
Medicinal use	: Useful for dyspepsia and as anthelmintic.
Other uses	: Leaves are use as fodder, usually planted in the boundary of cultivated fields as elephant deterrent.
Morphological characters	: It is a tufted bamboo. Culms are thorny and strong. Leaves are longer and linear-lanceolate as well as shortly petioled. The outer aprat of the culm sheath is hairy; blades are triangular and hairy inside. The number of spikelets varies from 4 – 6, and the caryopsis is oblong.



Plant: 293

Family : Poaceae.  
Assamese name : Bhaluka-bah.  
English name : Plain bamboo or Giant Bamboo.  
Botanical name : *Bambusa balcooa Roxb.*  
Flowering time : February to May.  
Habitat : The bamboo grows abundantly in Assam and adjoining states.  
Part used : The scrapped skin powder of the culm  
Medicinal use : Quick healing of cuts and wounds  
Other uses : The bamboo poles are extensively used in the construction of houses in the rural areas. Tender suckers are used to prepare pickles; freshly cut pieces are used as ingredient of Assamese curry and also fried.  
Morphological characters : The plant is stout and tall, 55 – 75feet in height with strong internodes. Roots appear from each internode and each culm is thick. Leaves are elongated, petiolated and lanceolated. The lamina is dark green and the periphery spiny. Each spikelet contains 6 - 8 flowers in dense heads.



Plant: 294

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Bijuli bah.
English name	: Bengal Bamboo or Indian Timber Bamboo.
Botanical name	: <i>Bambusa tulda Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: January to June.
Part used	: Shoot.
Medicinal use	: Appetizer and also used against respiratory complaints.
Other uses	: The long poles are used to make cottage walls and leaves as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tufted bamboo. Leaves are long, linear-lanceolate and rough on margin. Spikelets are 7-12 flowered and occur in loose head. Caryopsis is hairy at top.



Plant: 295

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Kawri-moni.
English name	: Job's tear.
Botanical name	: <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L. <i>lacryma</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/0074.
Flowering time	: July to September.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Menstrual trouble.
Other uses	: The grains are used as food in some parts of India. The fruits are also used for making rosaries and necklaces.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a stout herb with culms branching at lower nodes. Leaves are linear-lanceolate and cordate at the base. Spikes are suberect; male Spikelet is terminal and female spikelets are surrounded by bracts.



Plant: 296

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Dubori-bon .
English name	: Dhub grass or Bermuda grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/184.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds, piles and leucorrhoea.
Other uses	: It is a minor fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a perennial prostrate grass with rooting at nodes. Leaves are linear-lanceolate. Inflorescence is 4-5 digitate spike. Spikelets are compressed, and one-flowered.



Plant: 297

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Murfola.
English name	: Crow foot grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i> (L.) P. Beauv.
Flowering time	: June to November.
Part used	: Culms.
Medicinal use	: Asthma.
Other uses	: It is a fodder grass.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual grass with rooting at nodes. Leaves are linear-lanceolate and distichous. Inflorescence is 2-6 digitate spike. Spikelets are long, compressed and 3-5 flowered.



Plant: 298

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Bobosa bon.
English name	: Goose grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/188.
Flowering time	: June to December.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Post partum aid to mothers.
Other uses	: Young seedlings are consumed in Java with rice. Plant is used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual tufted grass. Leaves are distichous, linear and flat. Inflorescence is a terminal umbel of 2-4 digitate spikes. Spikelets are 2-seriate and 3-6 flowered. Caryopsis is oblong.



Plant: 299

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Ulu kher.
English name	: Thatch grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> L.
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Vermifuge.
Other uses	: It is one of the most important grasses for roofing thatch houses in Assam. Silky hairs of the fruits are used for stuffing pillows and cushions.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual grass. Leaves are linear with sharp edges. Inflorescence occurs in panicle and silky with long hairs. Spikelets have purple stigma and yellow another.



Plant: 300

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Binay bon.
English name	: Creeping paspalum or Indian paspalum or Kodo millet or Native paspalum or Rice grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/227.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Ulcers.
Other uses	: It is a minor fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an annual grass. Culms are long, tufted and erect. Leaves are linear-lanceolate. Spikes are 2-6. Spikelets are elliptic-ovate and occur in two rows. Caryopsis is ovoid.



Plant: 301

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Kuhiar.
English name	: Sugarcane.
Botanical name	: <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.
Flowering time	: October to January.
Part used	: Stem or cane juice.
Medicinal use	: Expectorant, abdominal pain and jaundice.
Other uses	: Stem is edible and stem juice is used to make sugar molasses, alcohol, candies etc. After extracting the juice from the stem, it is used in the manufacturing of paper pulp and can be used as an fuel.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrubby grass. Leaves are rigid, linear-lanceolate and spreading or droopy at the tip. Panicles are pyramidal, very large, dense, spreading and silky white.



Plant: 302

Family	: Poaceae.
Assamese name	: Kohua.
English name	: Kans Grass.
Botanical name	: <i>Saccharum spontaneum L.</i>
Flowering time	: September to December.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic.
Other uses	: Whole plant is used for making thatched houses.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a perennial grass. Culms are erect. Leaf blades are linear acuminate. Inflorescence is a lax panicle and silky hairy. Spikelets are one-flowered.



Plant: 303

Family	: Polygonaceae.
Assamese name	: Modhu-soleng.
English name	: Red sank.
Botanical name	: <i>Polygonum chinense L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/056.
Flowering time	: September to March.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as vegetables, small fruits are eaten by children.
Morphological characters	: It is a climbing herb. Leaves are ovate or oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in terminal corymbose heads. Nuts are trigonous.



Plant: 304

Family	: Polygonaceae.
Assamese name	: Pothorua bihoongoni.
English name	: Water pepper or Pepperwort.
Botanical name	: <i>Polygonum hydropiper L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/156.
Flowering time	: August to March.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Anthelmentic and insect repellent.
Other uses	: Dried plant is used to drive away moth and insects. It is also used as fish poison.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect herb. Leaves are linear-lanceolate and stipules are ochreate. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in slender racemes. Nutlets are trigonous.



Plant: 305

Family	: Polygonaceae.
Assamese name	: Chuka-hak.
English name	: Sour leaf.
Botanical name	: <i>Rumex acetosella L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/167.
Flowering time	: December to April.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a fleshy annual herb. Leaves are elliptic-ovate or oblong and cordate. Flowers are greenish pink and occur in racemose whorls. Nutlets are ovate-oblong.



Plant: 306

Family	: Polygonaceae.
Assamese name	: Lor-borua.
English name	: Rumex.
Botanical name	: <i>Rumex nepalensis L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/157.
Flowering time	: November to April.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Eczema.
Other uses	: It is minor pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Stem is deeply grooved. Leaves are lanceolate and narrowed to the base. Flowers are greenish white and occur in racemose whorls. Nutlets are ovate-oblong.



Plant: 307

Family	: Polypodiaceae.
Assamese name	: Mirioni-murha.
English name	: Climbing bird's nest fern or Fishtail Strap-Fern.
Botanical name	: <i>Microsorium punctatum</i> (L.) Copel.
Synonym	: <i>Pleopeltis punctata</i> (L.) Bedd.
Flowering time	: May to February.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: It is minor fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an epiphytic or lithophytic fern. Frond is linear-lanceolate and shortly stiped. Sori are small, round and irregularly scattered on the apical part of the lamina.



Plant: 308

Family	: Pontederiaceae.
Assamese name	: Meteka.
English name	: Water Hyacinth.
Botanical name	: <i>Eichornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms.
Flowering time	: September to November.
Part used	: Flowers.
Medicinal use	: Sore eyes.
Other uses	: Dried plants are good manure.
Morphological characters	: The plant is an aquatic herb. Stems are erect or oblique. Leaves are saggittate and petiole is sheathing. Flowers are bluish, long pedicelled and occur in many flowered racemes. Capsules are subglobose or oblong.



Plant: 309

Family	: Pontederiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhat meteka or Panimeteka.
English name	: Water fern (large).
Botanical name	: <i>Monochoria hastata</i> (L.) Solms.
Synonym	: <i>M. hastaeifolia</i> Prel.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/166.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Digestive.
Other uses	: Young shoots are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aquatic herb. Leaves are sagittate and petioles are sheathing. Flowers are bluish, long pedicelled and occur in racemes. Capsules are subglobose.



Plant: 310

Family	: Portulacaceae.
Assamese name	: Malbhog saki or Malbhog khutura.
English name	: Common garden Purslane.
Botanical name	: <i>Portulaca oleracea L.</i>
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, wounds and burns.
Other uses	: Plant is used as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is a prostrate succulent herb. Leaves are opposite, oblong and fleshy. Flowers are yellow and occur in terminal heads. Capsules are ovoid.



Plant 311

Family	: Punicaceae.
Assamese name	: Dalim.
English name	: Pome-granate.
Botanical name	: <i>Punica granatum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/147.
Flowering time	: March to January.
Part used	: Roots, tender shoots and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Urinary trouble, diarrhea and conjunctivitis.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub. Leaves are opposite and oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are reddish, and occur auxiliary and solitary. Berries are globose and seeds are juicy.



Plant: 312

Family	: Palmae.
Assamese name	: Sewa.
English name	: Toddy palm wine palm or Jaggery palm.
Botanical name	: <i>Caryota urens L.</i>
Flowering time	: February to July.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Galactagogue to nursing mothers.
Other uses	: Fibre obtained from the leaf sheath, petiole and flowering stalk is used for making brushes, brooms, door mat etc. The extract from spadix is used for making jaggery.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a tall stout palm. Leaves are large and bipinnate. Spadix is large, and interfoliar. Flowers are monoecious, a female between two males. Fruit is globose and dark purple.



Plant: 313

Family	: Ranunculaceae.
Assamese name	: Mishimi tita.
English name	: Gold thread or Coptis.
Botanical name	: <i>Coptis teeta</i> Wall.
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Malaria and stomach pain.
Other uses	: Some people use seeds of the herb in fishing by poisoning.
Morphological characters	: This plant has a small and creeping, slender, thread-like, perennial rhizome of a bright-yellow color. Its leaves are ternate, on long, slender petioles, evergreen, and radical in tufts and invested at the base with a number of ovate, acuminate, yellowish scales. Leaflets are ovate-lanceolate and pinnatifid roundish, acute at base, lobed, and crenate, smooth, firm, veiny, sessile, and 4 to 8 lines long; the crenatures acuminate. The scape is slender, round, small, starry, white flower, and a minute, ovate, acute bract at some distance below. Petals 5, 6, or 7, inversely conical, hollow, and yellow at the mouth. Sepals 5, 6, or 7, oblong, concave, and white. Stamens are numerous, white, with capillary filaments, and adnate roundish anthers. Ovaries from 5 to 7, stipitate, oblong, and compressed. The styles are and recurved; the stigmas acute. The capsules are stalked, oblong, prostrate, and compressed, diverging stellately, and containing many small, black, oval seeds. It is a rhizomatous perennial herb. Rhizome is golden yellow, woody and bears many fibrous roots. Flowers are small, white and born on slender leafless scape. Fruits are follicles of many seeds.



Plant: 314

Family	: Ranunculaceae.
Assamese name	: Kola-jira.
English name	: Black cumin.
Botanical name	: <i>Nigella sativa L.</i>
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice, fever.
Other uses	: Seeds are used as a condiment in bread, sweets and curries.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a small herb. Leaves are 2-3 pinnatisect which are cut into linear or linear-lanceolate segments. Flowers are pale blue and solitary.



Plant: 315

Family	: Ranunculaceae.
Assamese name	: Gop-choi.
English name	: Naravella or Samsetoshna.
Botanical name	: <i>Naravella zeylanica (L.) DC.</i>
Flowering time	: November to February.
Part used	: Stem.
Medicinal use	: Toothache.
Other uses	: Stem is used as a tooth brush.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a scandent climber. Roots are tuberous. Stem is wiry with strong tendrils. Leaves are 3-foliate. Leaflets are modified into a 3-branched tendril. Leaflets are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are yellow, fragrant and occur in auxiliary and terminal panicles. Fruits are aggregate of achenes.



Plant: 316

Family	: Ranunculaceae.
Assamese name	: Pani dhania.
English name	: Wild coriander.
Botanical name	: <i>Ranunculus scleratus</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/104.
Flowering time	: January to April.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases.
Other uses	: The small herb is grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Erect succulent herb; stem hollow, ribbed; leaves 3 partite, sessile or stalked above; flowers yellow, solitary, terminal; achenes turgid.



Plant: 317

Family	: Rhizophoraceae.
Assamese name	: Mahi thekera or Kon thekera.
English name	: The Carilla tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Carallia lucida Roxb.</i>
Synonym	: <i>C. integerima</i> DC.
Flowering time	: December to March.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Contagious ulcer.
Other uses	: Wood is used for furniture, cabinet, house building, flooring, agricultural implements, railway carriages. The bole is used for making 'Dhenki' in Assam to dehusk paddy. Seed oil is used as substitute for ghee.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen small tree. Leaves are ovate and coriaceous with close parallel veins. Flowers are sessile. Berry is 1-locular and 1-seeded.



Plant: 318

Family	: Rosaceae.
Assamese name	: Goru-khis.
English name	: Indian strawberry.
Botanical name	: <i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andr.) Focke.
Synonym	: <i>Fragaria indica</i> Andr.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/102.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prostrate herb. Leaflets are obovate. Flowers are yellow and they occur solitary on long auxiliary peduncles. Berries are globose, bright red and fleshy.



Plant: 319

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor Kodom or Kodom goch or Roghu.
English name	: Kadam tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> (Lamk.) Rich. ex Walp.
Synonym	: <i>A. cadamba</i> (Roxb.) Mig.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/190.
Flowering time	: December to May.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in the plain districts of the State. It grows well in well drained sandy loam soils.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Leaf paste is applied in abscesses.
Other uses	: It is a fast growing tree, grown for social forestry. The wood is used in match stick and minor furniture making.
Morphological characters	: It is a fast growing large deciduous tree and branches are horizontal. Leaves are ovate elliptic or ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are orange yellow in colour, born in terminal peduncles, solitary with globose heads, corolla funnel shaped and pseudocarps are fleshy.



Plant: 320

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Gahori bon.
English name	: Broad-leaf button weed or Shaggy button plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Borreria articulatis</i> (L.f.) Will
Flowering time	: July to November.
Part used	: Whole plant
Medicinal use	: Abdominal pain
Other uses	: In fodder scarcity the plant is used as a fodder for livestock.
Morphological characters	: Plant is much branched herb with quadrangular stems. Leaves are hispid, opposite and elliptic-ovate. Flowers are small, white and they occur in auxiliary clusters. Capsules are globose and hairy.



Plant: 321

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bihmona or Bitmora.
English name	: Emetic-Nut or Spiny Randia or False guava or Thorny Bone-apple.
Botanical name	: <i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirveng.
Synonym	: <i>Randia dumetorum</i> (Retz.) Lam.
Flowering time	: May to October.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and fever.
Other uses	: It is used as fish poison.
Morphological characters	: Plant is spiny shrub. Spines are auxiliary. Leaves are obovate and narrowed down into a petiole. Flowers are creamy white, solitary or few flowers together. Berries are globose and fleshy.



Plant 322

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-jaluk.
English name	: Wild pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i> (L.) Lamk.
Synonym	: <i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i> L..
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/116.
Flowering time	: June to December.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Body ache and peptic ulcer.
Other uses	: Some people use it as a vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is a decumbent herb. Stem is quadrangular. Leaves are linear-lanceolate. Flowers are white and they tend to occur in 1-3 flowered pedunculate auxiliary cymes. Capsules are ovoid.



Plant: 323

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-jaluk.
English name	: Wild pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Hedyotis diffusa</i> Syn. <i>Oldenlandia diffusa</i> Roxb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/0078.
Flowering time	: Apr-Dec.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Body ache, peptic ulcer.
Morphological characters	: It is a diffusely prostrate herb. Leaves are linear or linear-lanceolate. Flowers are white, sessile or shortly pedicelled, solitary and occur in auxiliary. Capsules are ovoid.



Plant: 324

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-jaluk.
English name	: Wild pepper.
Botanical name	: <i>Hedyotis vertecillata</i> (L.) Lamk.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/0126.
Flowering time	: Mar-Dec.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Pneumonia.
Morphological characters	: It is a prostrate diffuse hispid herb. Leaves are linear-lanceolate. Flowers are White and occur in auxiliary clusters. Capsules are ovoid and hispid.



Plant: 325

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Achu-goch.
English name	: Narrow-leaved Indian Mulberry or Thin-leaved Morinda or Awl Tree or Beach Mulberry.
Botanical name	: <i>Morinda angustifolia</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: Febuary to October.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sore feet.
Other uses	: A bright red dye obtained from the wood is used for dyeing cotton fabrics. A yellow dye is obtained from the roots.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are elliptic oblong narrowed down into petiole. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary cymes or globose heads. Fruits are fleshy and 1-seeded.



Plant: 326

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Chobai-atha.
English name	: Wild mussenda or Red mussaenda or Ashanti blood or Flame of the forest.
Botanical name	: <i>Mussaenda frondosa L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/192.
Flowering time	: April to November.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Jaundice and fever.
Other uses	: Young leaves are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are ovate to oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are orange yellow and they occur in terminal dense cymes.



Plant: 327

Family	: Rubiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhedai-lota.
English name	: Chickweed or Chicory.
Botanical name	: <i>Paederia scandens</i> (Lour.) Merr.
Synonym	: <i>P. foetida</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/0048.
Flowering time	: September to December.
Part used	: Tender leaves and shoots.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, diarrhoea, abdominal pain flatulence and allergy.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a twining foetid smelling herb. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are purplish and occur in auxiliary or terminal paniculate cymes. Fruits are ellipsoid and compressed.



Plant: 328

Family	: Rosaceae.
Assamese name	: Kutkura or Ketkora Goch.
English name	: Voavanga.
Botanical name	: <i>Meyna spinosa</i> Link.
Synonym	: <i>Vangueria spinosa</i> Roxb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/250.
Flowering time	: March to November.
Part used	: Leaves, fruits and seeds.
Medicinal use	: Hair shampoo, cracked heels, piles, abortion and pimples. Ripe and dried fruits are known to be beneficial in various cancers.
Other uses	: Over ripe fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: It is a small tree. Spines are straight and auxiliary. Leaves are ovate-elliptic. Flowers are greenish white and occur in auxiliary cymes. Fruits are globose or ovoid drupes.



Plant: 329

Family	: Rosaceae.
Assamese name	: Jetuli-poka or Jejeli-poka.
English name	: Wild raspberry.
Botanical name	: <i>Rubus alceifolius</i> Poir.
Synonym	: <i>R. moluccanus</i> Hk.f.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/224.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Part used	: Roots, tender shoots and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysmenorrhea, cough, pneumonia and fungal infection of tongue.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prickly shrub. Leaves are ovate or suborbicular and lobed. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary or terminal racemes. Fruits are globose and scarlet.



Plant: 330

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Bel.
English name	: Bael fruit tree or Bengal quince or Wood apple.
Botanical name	: <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.).
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/229.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Habitat	: The plant grows well in well drained high lands having sandy loam soil. The plant is grown in homestead garden and temple compounds for fruits and as a sacred tree.
Part used	: Leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: The fruit and leaf extract are good in diarrhea, chronic dysentery and stomach ailments. Half-ripe fruit is astringent, digestive and stomach. Root bark is used in intermittent fever.
Other uses	: The ripe fruit is consumed and also used for squash making. Ground leaf paste is rubbed over the body to eliminate foul body smell.
Morphological characters	: It is a middle sized deciduous spiny tree. Leaves are alternate and trifoliate. The plant bears greenish-white long flowers having fragrance and borne auxiliary cymose panicles. Fruits are globose, oblong or pyriforme with orange coloured moderately sweet pulp.



Plant: 331

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Gol-nemu.
English name	: Common lime.
Botanical name	: <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle.
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery and scabies.
Other uses	: It is used to make pickles, juice etc.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub. Leaves are elliptic-ovate with narrowly winged petiole. Flowers are white and occur in racemes. Fruits are greenish yellow having thin skin.



Plant: 332

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Robab-tenga or Bor tenga.
English name	: Shaddock.
Botanical name	: <i>Citrus grandis (L.) Osh.</i>
Synonym	: <i>C. maxima (Burm.f.) Merr.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/134.
Flowering time	: July to December.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Expels intestinal worms, blood purifier.
Other uses	: Plant is cultivated for its big juicy delicious fruits.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are alternate and ovate-oblong. Petiole is winged. Flowers are white and occur in solitary or in auxiliary clusters. Berries are globose and spongy.



Plant: 333

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Kaji nemu.
English name	: Lemon.
Botanical name	: <i>Citrus limon (L.) Burm. Medica or acida.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/138.
Flowering time	: March to July.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Flatulence, dysentery, diarrhea and prickly heat.
Other use	: It is cultivated for its fruits which can be made into pickles, squashes etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prickly shrub. Leaves are ovate-oblong. Flowers are purplish white. Fruits are oblong or round, bright yellow when ripe.



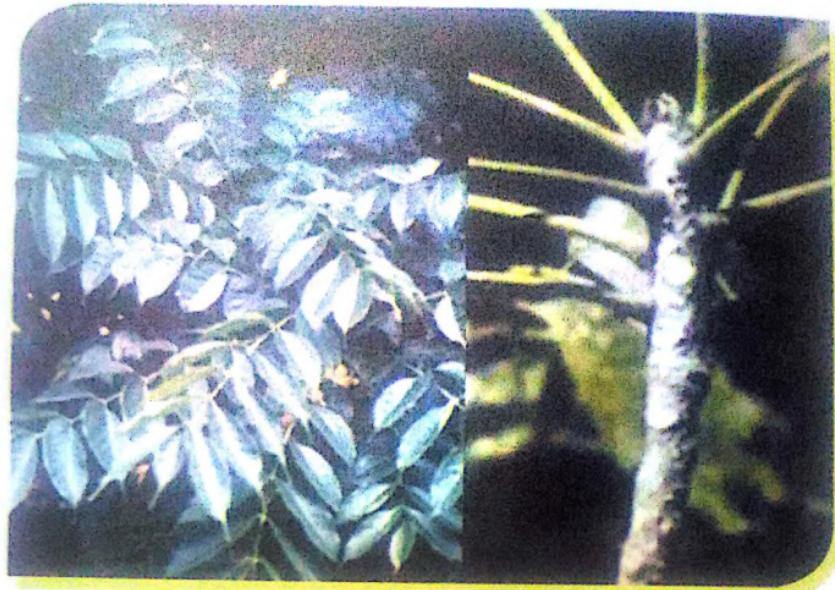
Plant: 334

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Narasingha.
English name	: Curry-leaf plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/001.
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dyspepsia and dysentery.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a strongly scented shrub. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are 9-25, alternate and ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in terminal corymbose panicles. Berries are ovoid.



Plant: 335

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Amora.
English name	: Hog plum or Wild mango.
Botanical name	: <i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurz
Synonym	: <i>S. mangifera</i> Willd.
Flowering time	: December to March.
Part used	: Stem bark, leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Blood dysentery, otalgia, chronic dysentery.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible and pickles are made from fruits.
Morphological characters	: It is a medium sized tree. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are 3-6 pairs and elliptic-oblong. Flowers are greenish white and occur in terminal panicles. Drupes are ovoid and fleshy.



Plant: 336

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Bajar-nail or Bajramoni.
English name	: Prickly ash.
Botanical name	: <i>Zanthoxylum budrunga</i> (Roxb.) DC.
Synonym	: <i>Z. rhesta</i> (Roxb.) DC.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier.
Other use	: Wood is used for building houses. Tender leaves and shoots are used as vegetables.

Morphological characters : It is a deciduous trees ca. 12 m tall, The trunk is armed with large corky conical prickles; bark brownish, corky and yellow. Young branchlets are terete, lenticellate, glabrous with conical prickles. Leaves are compound, imparipinnate, alternate, spiral, clustered at twig ends; rachis canaliculate, glabrous; petiolule 0.3 cm long, canaliculate in cross section, glabrous; leaflets 15-23, opposite, 6.5-11 x 3.5-4.5 cm, oblong, elliptic-oblong, apex caudate to acuminate, base asymmetric, margin crenulate with glands at sinuses, coriaceous, sparingly glandular punctuate; midrib canaliculate above; secondary nerves 6-12 pairs; tertiary nerves admedially ramified to broadly reticulate, Inflorescence panicles, terminal or from uppermost leaf axils. Flowers are polygamous, greenish yellow. Male and female flowers are sessile; follicles globose, apiculate; seed 1, globose, smooth, bluish-black.



Plant: 337

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Tezmui or Tezmuri.
English name	: Tooth-ache tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (Roxb.) DC.
Synonym	: <i>Z. hamiltonianum</i> Wall.ex.Hook.
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Root, stem and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Pneumonia, toothache, pyorrhea, sialagogue, and also used as a fish poison.
Other uses	: Roots are often used as tooth brush.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a scandent shrub with recurved prickles. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are opposite and elliptic. Flowers are dull white and occur in auxiliary, fasciculated cymes. Follicles are subglobose.



Plant: 338

Family	: Rutaceae.
Assamese name	: Mezenga.
English name	: Bethlehem Sage or <i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i> .
Botanical name	: <i>Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum</i> .
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/248.
Flowering time	: March to July.
Part used	: Tender shoots and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Stomach trouble, leucoderma, bleeding piles, stomachic and also used as blood purifiers
Other uses	: Tender shoots are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a scrambling shrub with aromatic smell and hooked prickles. Leaves are paripinnate. Leaflets are variable in shape and size, pointed, dazzling, shrill and pungent. Flowers are greenish white occur in auxiliary panicled cymes. Fruits are small and tubercled.



Plant: 339

Family	: Sabiaceae.
Assamese name	: Hengunia-sak or Bonpochola.
English name	: Yunnan balm.
Botanical name	: <i>Meliosma pinnata Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Wood is used for making decorative articles.
Morphological characters	: It is an evergreen tree. Leaves are imparipinnate. Leaflets are opposite, oblong-lanceolate and subcoriaceous. Flowers are white and occur in terminal panicles. Drupes are globose.



Plant: 340

Family	: Sapindaceae.
Assamese name	: Kopal-phoota lota.
English name	: Balon vine.
Botanical name	: <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/012.
Flowering time	: April to October.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Swellings of muscles.
Other uses	: The creeper is sometimes grown as a garden plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a climbing herb. Tendrils are auxiliary. Leaves are bipinnate. Flowers are white and occur on long slender peduncled cymes with a pair of opposite tendrils below. Fruits are capsule.



Plant: 341

Family	: Sapindaceae.
Assamese name	: Moni-chal or Ritha.
English name	: Soap-nut tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn. f.
Flowering time	: April to December.
Part used	: Seeds.
Medicinal use	: Tonsillitis, pharyngitis and scabies.
Other use	: Fruit pulp is used as detergent for washing silk, woolen clothes, silver and gold ornaments for brightening them. Wood is used as fire wood.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree; leaves paripinnate; leaflets oblong-lanceolate; flowers white, in auxiliary or terminal panicles; fruits globose drupes and 1-seeded.



Plant: 342

Family	: Sapotaceae.
Assamese name	: Sopeta or Noel.
English name	: Sapota or Tree potato or Gum chicle or Sapo-dilla Plum.
Botanical name	: <i>Achras zapota L.</i>
Synonym	: Menilkara zapota L..
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/197.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Habitate	: It is not a local tree, an introduced one. The plant is grown in the state for fruits.
Part used	: Fruits and bark.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea.
Other uses	: The ripe fruits are tasty and nutritious. The gum extracted from the stem bark is used to make chewing gum.
Morphological characters	: It is an ever green fruiting tree with laticiferous bark. The plant grows upto a height of 8 -10 m. The whole plant bears milky juice. Leaves are simple, leathery and born in a circular tuft. The plant bears small and solitary flowers. Fruits are berry and numerous.



Plant: 343

Family	: Sapotaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon pitha.
English name	: Star Apple.
Botanical name	: <i>Chrysophyllum lanceolatum</i> (Bl.) DC.
Synonym	: <i>C. roxburghii</i> .
Flowering time	: February to June.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Vermifuge.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are edible. Wood is used for making houses, furnitures, planking etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen tree with milky juice. Leaves are elliptic-oblong. Flowers occur in dense auxiliary clusters. Berry is rusty tomentose, yellow when ripe and globose.



Plant: 344

Family	: Sapotaceae.
Assamese name	: Bokul.
English name	: Spanish Cherry.
Botanical name	: <i>Mimusops elengi L.</i>
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Bark and seeds.
Other uses	: Wood is used for house construction and as fire woo. Root decoction is used as mouth wash.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an evergreen tree. Leaves are ellipting oblong or lanceolate. Flowers are creamy white, fragrant, auxiliary, solitary or in fascicles of few. Berries are ovate or ellipsoid and 1-seeded.



Plant: 345

Family	: Saururaceae.
Assamese name	: Mosondori, Mosundori.
English name	: Chameleon plant or Chameleon or Chameleon herb.
Botanical name	: <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/155.
Flowering time	: June to August.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Flatulence, diarrhea and dysentery.
Other uses	: The tender shoots are also used as vegetable.
Morphological characters	: It is a prostrate aromatic herb. Leaves are ovate and cordate at the base. Gland is dotted. Flowers occur in dense auxiliary spikes subtended by an involucre of bracts. Bracts are white. Fruits are subglobose capsule.



Plant: 346

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Brahmi or Pani neem.
English name	: Thyme leaved gratiola.
Botanical name	: <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Penn.
Synonym	: <i>Herpestis monnieri</i> (L.) H.B. and Kunth.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/019.
Flowering time	: June to August.
Habitate	: The herb grows well in clay to sand loam soils having waster stagnation. In fact, it is a marshy laid herb.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: The herb extract is useful in epilepsy and hoarseness. The juice is good in bronchitis in children, cough, and nerve disorders. The juice also acts as blood purifier.
Other uses	: The herb is considered to be a good brain tonic. Regular consumption of juice of the herb enhances memory capacity.
Morphological characters	: It is a soft annual herb with prostrate or creeping behaviour; creeps by producing roots from nodes. Leaves are minute, obovate-oblong or spatulate. Flowers are pale blue or whitish, auxiliary and solitary. Capsules are bivalved and 2-celled.



Plant: 347

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhui-tita.
Botanical name	: <i>Curanga amara</i> Juss.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Appetizer, remedy of fever.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a diffuse herb. Leaves are opposite, ovate and crenate. Flowers are in short terminal or pseudo auxiliary racemes. Capsule is orbicular and includes in much enlarged calyx.



Plant: 348

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Amsoi Gorokhai dhopat.
English name	: Ambulia or Rosary pea.
Botanical name	: <i>Limnophila indica</i> (L.) Druce.
Flowering time	: November to January.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Digestive.
Other uses	: Leaves are used as aromatic condiment in local food preparations.
Morphological characters	: Erect hispid herb, rooting at nodes; stem hollow; leaves opposite and whorled, linear-oblong; flowers white, pedicillate, auxiliary; capsules ellipsoid.



Plant: 349

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Gakhroti-bon.
English name	: Pusilla.
Botanical name	: <i>Lindernia pusilla</i> (Willd.) Bold.
Synonym	: <i>Vandellia scabra</i> Benth.
Flowering time	: September to January.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Galactagogue to nursing mother.
Other uses	: It is cattle feed.
Morphological characters	: It is a straggling annual herb with rooting at nodes. Leaf is opposite, smooth and slightly cordate. Flower is violet, auxiliary and solitary. Fruits are capsule.



Plant 350

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Kasidoria bon.
English name	: Duckbill pimpernel or Bugle or Pyramidalis or Erect Bugle.
Botanical name	: <i>Lindernia ruellioides</i> (Colsm.) Pennel.
Synonym	: <i>Bonnaya reptans</i> (Roxb.) Spr.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/023.
Flowering time	: October to February.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Tonsillitis.
Other uses	: It is also used as a fodder.
Morphological characters	: It is a prostrate herb. Leaves are opposite, obovate-oblong and serrate. Flowers are white and occur in racemes. Capsules are slender.



Plant: 351

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Cheni-bon or Bon dhania.
English name	: Sweet broomweed.
Botanical name	: <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/025.
Flowering time	: July to October.
Part used	: The stem.
Medicinal use	: Gastritis.
Other uses	: Sometimes used as minor condiment.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Stem is ribbed. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate, rhomboid or elliptic. Flowers are white and they tend to occur in 3-6 auxiliary whorls. Capsules are globose.



Plant 352

Family	: Scrophulariaceae.
Assamese name	: Halodhia torali.
English name	: Torenia.
Botanical name	: <i>Torenia flava</i> Ham.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/169.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Pain and swellings.
Other uses	: The plant is grown as a flowering pot plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are serrated and ovate. Flowers are violet in colour and small. Capsules are ridged.



Plate 353

Family	: Smilacaceae.
Assamese name	: Tikoni-borua.
English name	: Catbriers or Greenbriers or Prickly-ivys or Smilaxes.
Botanical name	: <i>Smilax perfoliata</i> Lour.
Synonym	: <i>S. prolifera</i> L.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/145.
Flowering time	: March to August.
Part used	: Stem and tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Strengthens the gums and useful as blood purifier.
Other uses	: It is sometimes grown as a flowering creeper.
Morphological characters	: Climbing prickly shrub; leaves elliptic-lanceolate or oblong-ovate; petiole stout; flowers white, in auxiliary umbels; berries subglobose or globose, red when ripe.



Plant: 354

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Jalokia.
English name	: Chilli.
Botanical name	: <i>Capsicum frutescens L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/189.
Flowering time	: February to May.
Part used	: Leaves and fruits.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Fruits are used in pickles, curries, sauces etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a branched undershrub. Leaves are elliptic-ovate; flowers white, auxillary; fruits many-seeded berry.



Plant: 355

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Boga dhatura.
English name	: Metel or Downy thorn-apple or Jimson weed.
Botanical name	: <i>Datura metel L.</i>
Synonym	: <i>D. fastusa L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/021.
Flowering time	: January to April.
Part used	: Leaves and flowers.
Medicinal use	: Asthma and cough.
Other uses	: Some people grow it as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: It is an undershrub. Leaves are ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white, auxiliary and solitary. Capsules are globose and spinous.



Plant: 356

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Dhatura.
English name	: Thorn apple or Jimson weed or Devil's apple or Devil's trumpet.
Botanical name	: <i>Datura stramonium L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/076.
Flowering time	: January to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Eczema.
Other uses	: Ripe fruits are eaten after drying.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are ovate-oblong. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary and solitary. Capsules are ovoid and prickly.



Plant: 357

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Dhopat.
English name	: Tobbaco.
Botanical name	: <i>Nicotiana tabacum L.</i>
Flowering time	: October to November.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Sores, wounds and scabies.
Other uses	: Leaves are a source of tobacco. Oil form the seeds are used in manufacturing varnishes.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a glandular erect herb. Leaves are ovate, oblong-lanceolate or elliptic. Flowers are light red, white or pink and occur in many panicled racemes. Capsules are ovoid.



Plant: 358

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Kopalphuta.
English name	: Sunberry.
Botanical name	: <i>Physalis minima L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/049.
Flowering time	: October to March.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are ovate and toothed. Flowers are pale yellow, solitary and auxiliary. Berries are globose.



Plant 359

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Tita bhekuri.
English name	: Indian nightshade.
Botanical name	: <i>Solanum indicum</i> L.
Synonym	: <i>S. violaceum</i> Ortega.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/052.
Flowering time	: May to October.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier.
Other uses	: Fruits are edible which are bitter in taste and induce appetite.
Morphological characters	: Prickly undershrub; leaves ovate-oblong, prickly along nerves; flowers violet, in extra auxiliary short cymes; berries globose.



Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Kutahi-bengena.
English name	: Horse nettle.
Botanical name	: <i>Solanum myriocanthum</i> Dunal.
Synonym	: <i>S. khasianum</i> Clarke.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/107.
Flowering time	: May to November.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Abscesses.
Other uses	: Seeds are said to have contraceptive properties.
Morphological characters	: Prickly undershrub; leaves ovate, lobed or angled, prickly on both surfaces and petioles; flowers white, in few flowered lateral cymes; berries globose.



Plant: 361

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Loch-kochi or Poknow.
English name	: Black nightshade.
Botanical name	: <i>Solanum nigrum L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/005.
Flowering time	: March to November.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Skin diseases.
Other uses	: Young shoots are used as vegetables. Fresh fruits act as poison if taken in large quantities.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect glabrous herb. Leaves are ovate-oblong or oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in extra auxiliary dropping umbellate cymes. Berries globose, when ripe.



Plant: 362

Family	: Solanaceae.
Assamese name	: Hati-bhekuri.
English name	: Turkey berry or Devil's-fig or Prickly solanum.
Botanical name	: <i>Solanum torvum</i> Sm.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/024.
Flowering time	: May to September.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Stomach problems.
Other uses	: Young fruits are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: It is a shrub. Prickles are scattered. Leaves are ovate-elliptic. Midrib is sparsely prickly. Flowers are white and occur in corymbose cymes. Berries are globose.



Plant 30

Family

: Solanaceae.

Assamese name

: Lota Kopalphoota.

English name

: Winter cherry.

Botanical name

: *Withania somnifera*.

Synonym

: *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Dunal.

Accession No.

: TU/MBBT/150.

Flowering time

: March to April.

Part used

: Roots and leaves.

Medicinal use

: Carbuncles, ulcers and painful swellings.

Other uses

: The plant is used as a cattle feed.

Morphological characters

: Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are ovate. Flowers are greenish yellow and occur in auxiliary fascicles. Berries are globose and orange coloured when mature.



Plant 364

Family

: Sterculiaceae.

Assamese name

: Bon kopahi or Ulot kambal or Gorokhia korai.

English name

: Devil's cotton or Indian hemp or Cotton abroma or Remie Senegal.

Botanical name

: *Abroma augusta* L.

Accession No

: TU/MBBT/029.

Flowering time

: April to August.

Habitat

: Distributed in sandy loam shady soils of Assam.

Part used

: Root bark.

Medicinal use

: Root extract is a uterine tonic, emenagogue and used in neuralgic dysmenorrhoea.

Other uses

: The strong white fibre separated from the stem of the plant is used to make rope.

Morphological characters

: The plant is a shrub. Leaves are alternate, 3-5 lobed with palmate veins. Stem and leaves are covered with soft-bristly hairs. Branches spread horizontally from the stem. The bark is comprised of strong silky fibre which can be blended with jute fibre in making ropes etc. Flowers are dark-maroon coloured and born in terminal panicles. Fruits are capsule like.



Plant: 365

Family	: Sterculiaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-mora.
English name	: Wild jute.
Botanical name	: <i>Melochia corchorifolia L.</i>
Flowering time	: July to September.
Part used	: Root bark.
Medicinal use	: Sore lip.
Other uses	: Bark is a source of fibre which is hard and durable.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect and hairy herb. Leaves are oblong-ovate. Flowers are pinkish white and occur in dense terminal or auxiliary clusters. Capsules are small and globose.



Plant: 366

Family	: Sterculiaceae.
Assamese name	: Udal goch.
English name	: Hairy Sterculia or Desert Sunflower or Geraea Canescens or Devil Lily.
Botanical name	: <i>Sterculia villosa</i> .
Flowering time	: March to July.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Constipation.
Other uses	: Wood is used in making packing boxes and also used as fire wood. Seeds are edible.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree. Leaves are long and crowded at the ends of the branches. They are palmately 5-7 lobed and cordate. Flowers are yellow and polygamous. Follicles are brownish.



Plant: 367

Family	: Symplocaceae.
Assamese name	: Bhoomloti.
English name	: Common sweetleaf or Horse sugar or Yellowwood or Wild Laurel.
Botanical name	: <i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Moore.
Synonym	: <i>S. laurina</i> Wall. Ex Rehd. <i>S. spicata</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: September to January.
Part used	: Bark.
Medicinal use	: Febrifuge.
Other uses	: Bark yields a yellow dye used for colouring cotton fibre and silk.
Morphological characters	: It is an evergreen tree. Leaves are lanceolate, elliptic or oblong. Flowers are white, fragrant and located in close clusters. Drupes are globose, ribbed and purple.



Plant: 368

Family	: Schizaeaceae.
Assamese name	: Kopow-dhekia.
English name	: Pteridophyte.
Botanical name	: <i>Lygodium flexuosum (L.) Sm.</i>
Flowering time	: February to December.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Ulcer.
Other uses	: It is a pot plant and tender shoots comprise of cattle feed.
Morphological characters	: It is a twining fern with creeping rhizome. Leaflets are pinnate, simple or terminal leaflets forked. Fertile leaflets are narrower. Sori are protruding from the margin.



Plant: 369

Family	: Strelitziaceae.
Assamese name	: Aam-ada.
English name	: Mango ginger.
Botanical name	: <i>Curcuma amada Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: May to June.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Diarrhoea. Fresh rhizome made into paste and applied to pain, bruises, leech bites. Juice of raw turmeric is good for conjunctivitis. In small dose it acts as carminative, stomachic, appetizer and tonic. Paste of flowers is good for ringworm and other skin diseases. Fume of burning roots is given in hysterical fit.
Other uses	: Rhizome is used for colouring and flavouring curries and making pickles etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb. Rhizome is aromatic with mango like smell. Leaves are acuminate. Flowers are pale yellow and in pedunculate spikes.



Plant: 370

Family	: Theaceae.
Assamese name	: Cheena Chah-goch.
English name	: Tea plant (China type).
Botanical name	: <i>Camellia chinensis</i> (L.) O. Kuntze.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/084.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Water sores.
Other uses	: Tender leaves of the plant are used to prepare a refreshing beverage called as tea. Flowers are eaten as vegetable by some tribes. The mature wooden frame of the plant is used to make various decorative materials.
Morphological characters	: Plant is evergreen shrub. Leaves are alternate, elliptic-ovate or lanceolate. Flowers are white and fragrant, solitary or 2-4 together. Capsules are 3-seeded.



Plant: 371

Family	: Thelypteridaceae.
Assamese name	: Bihlongoni.
English name	: Autapa'amei or Pronephrium.
Botanical name	: <i>Cyclosorus extensus</i> (Moore) Ching.
Synonym	: <i>Amphineuron opulentum</i> (Kaulf.) Holtt.
Flowering time	: July to February.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Insect biting.
Other uses	: It is also used as insect repellent.
Morphological characters	: It is a terrestrial fern. Rhizome is short and creeping. Stipes is short and hairy in grooves. Scales are linear-lanceolate and brown. Lamina are large pinnate, pinnae are 20-27 pairs and sessile. Sori are mostly confirmed to lobes of pinnae.



### Therapeutic interventions

### Particulars of the firm.

### Supplementary Reading

### *Ulmus thomasii* Sarg.



Plant: 373

Family	: Thymelaeaceae.
Assamese name	: Sachi-goch or Agaru.
English name	: Agarwood or Aloe wood or Eagle wood.
Botanical name	: <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> Lamk.
Synonym	: A. agallocha Roxb.
Accession No	: TU/MBBT/191.
Flowering time	: May to August.
Habitate	: The plant prefers a forest ecosystem, grows well in the plains and sandy loam soil rich in organic matter.
Part used	: Bark and roots.
Medicinal use	: Bark juice is used to treat gout, rheumatism, diarrhea and vomiting. The juice also acts as an stimulant, cardial tonic and it also acts as carminative. The root extract can relieve of abdominal pain. Other uses : In olden times, wooden sheets of the tree were used to write manuscripts.
Morphological characters	: It is a moderately built evergreen tree. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate or elliptic and Flowers white, born in terminal umbellate cymes. Fruits are obovoid. Following an insect borrowing in the trunk a complex fungal infection leads to blackening of the lower part of the trunk forming fragrant oil. The famous and costly agar wood oil is extracted from the wood and expoted to foreign, more specifically Arabian countries.



Plant: 374

Family	: Tiliaceae.
Assamese name	: Tita-mora.
English name	: White jute.
Botanical name	: <i>Cörchorus capsularis L.</i>
Flowering time	: May to August.
Part used	: Tender leaves and shoots.
Medicinal use	: Used as an antiworm.
Other uses	: Fibre is used in making Hessian cloths, gunny bags, cordage, canvas, carpets, inferior cloths, twine etc.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb with cylindrical straight stem. Leaves are thin, oval, narrow and pointed. Flowers are yellow and solitary. Capsules are short, globose, ribbed and 5-valved.



Plant: 375

Family	: Tiliaceae.
Assamese name	: Mithamora.
English name	: Jute.
Botanical name	: <i>Corchorus olitorius L.</i>
Flowering time	: May to August.
Part used	: Tender leaves and shoots.
Medicinal use	: Blood purifier, fever, prevents pox and measles.
Other uses	: Fibre is used in making Hessian cloths, gunny bags, cordage, canvas, carpets, garments, twine etc.
Ecological characters	: Plant is a herb with cylindrical straight stem. Leaves are thin, oval and narrow pointed. Flowers are yellow and solitary. Capsules are short, globose, Ribbed and 5-valved.



Plant: 376

Family	Thymelaeace
Botanical name	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
English name	Spice cocklebur
Botanical name	<i>Tranquilla rhomboides</i> Juss
Flowering time	September to December
Purposed	Stem bark and Leaves
Medicinal use	Urinary trouble and diarrhea
Other uses	Bark is a source of fiber used for making ropes, fishing nets etc.
Morphological characters	Plant is an undershrub. Leaves are variable which are often 3 lobed, rhomboid or orbicular-ovate. Flowers are yellow and occur in dense, lateral and terminal cymes. Fruits are globose capsule 50-80 mm and spiny.



Plant 377

Family	: Trapaceae.
Assamese name	: Pani-singori.
English name	: Water chestnut.
Botanical name	: <i>Trapa bispinosa</i> Radd.
Flowering time	: August to December.
Flowers	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: Appetizer and diuretic.
Notes	: Fruit is edible.
Typical characters	: Plant is an aquatic floating herb. Floating leaves are located in rosettes, rhomboid and crowded in the upper part of the stem. Submerged ones are dissected. Flowers are white, solitary and occur auxiliary. Fruits are angled nuts.



Plant: 378

Family	: Ulmaceae.
Assamese name	: Sukuta.
English name	: Hack berry.
Botanical name	: <i>Celtis tetrandra Roxb.</i>
Flowering time	: January to August.
Part used	: Tender leaves.
Medicinal use	: Relieves pain after childbirth.
Other uses	: Wood is used for planking, house building etc.
Morphological characters	: Tree is with grey white wood. Leaves are ovate and oblique at the base. Flowers are greenish and occur in tomentose cymes. Drupes are globose.



Plant: 379

Family	: Urticaceae.
Assamese name	: Surat or Borchorat.
English name	: Laportia plant.
Botanical name	: <i>Laportea crenulata</i> Gaudich.
Synonym	: <i>Laportea crenulata</i> Wedd., <i>Dendrocnide crenulata</i> Miq.
Flowering time	: August to January.
Part used	: Roots.
Medicinal use	: Septic ulcer.
Other uses	: Tender shoots are eaten as vegetable.
Phylogenetic characters	: It is a hairy shrub. Leaves are alternate, broad, elliptic ovate and cordate at base. Flowers are white and occur in short dichotomous cymes. Achenes are globose.



Plant: 380

Family	: Urticaceae.
Assamese name	: Borali-bokua.
English name	: Pouzolzia.
Botanical name	: <i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (L.) Benn.
Synonym	: <i>P. indica</i> Gaud.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/105.
Flowering time	: May to January.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Sprain, cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: It is an occasional fodder herb.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an erect or prostrate herb. Leaves are opposite and ovate-lanceolate. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary clusters. Achenes are 2-winged.



Plant: 381

Family	: Urticaceae.
Assamese name	: Mechaki.
English name	: Dogal tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Sarrochlanys pulcherima</i> .
Flowering time	: Jun-Dec.
Part used	: Tender shoots.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery.
Other uses	: Young leaves and fruits are used as vegetables.
Morphological characters	: Shrub; leaves lanceolate, narrowed down to the base; flowers creamy, clustered in spikes; achenes oblique.



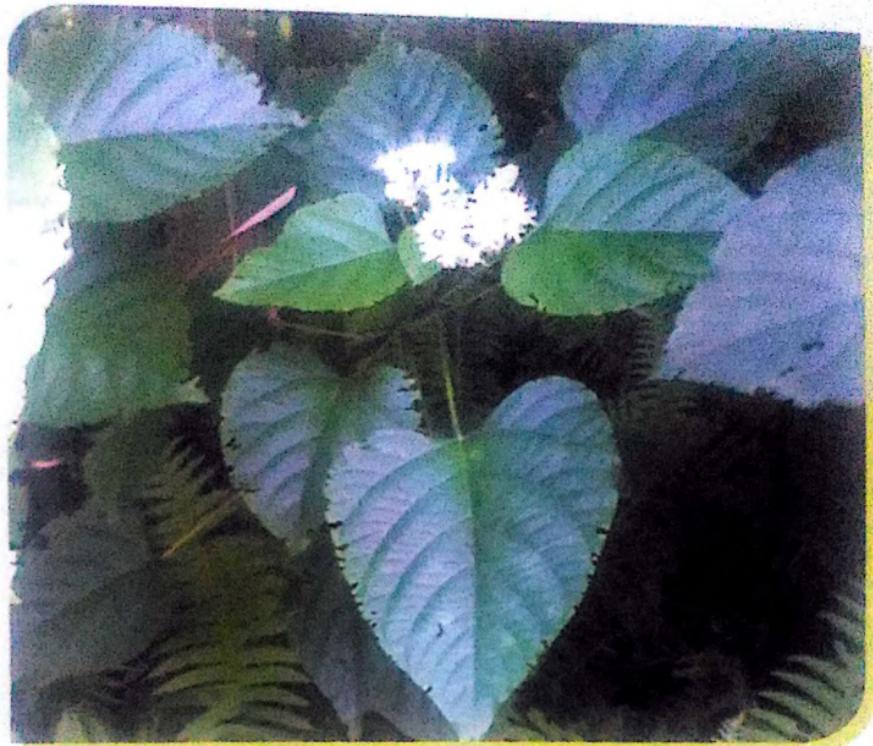
Plant: 382

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Gomari.
English name	: Hill teak.
Botanical name	: <i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/127.
Flowering time	: March to June.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Indigestion and flatulence.
Other uses	: Fined grained wood takes good polish. It is also used for making furniture, house Building, carving, ply wood, boats, loom parts, paper pulp, tea chests, ship building, firewood etc.
Morphological characters	: It is a tree. Leaves are ovate with long petiole. Flowers are yellow and occur in auxiliary or terminal panicles. Drupes are pyriform.



Plant: 363

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Khmer name	: Nephaphu.
English name	: Wind-killer.
Local name	: <i>Clerodendrum chinense</i> Willd.
Collection No.	: TU/MBBT/004.
Flowering time	: August to November.
Medicinal use	: Tender leaves.
Medicinal use	: Hypertension – blood pressure and rheumatic pains.
Local characters	: Some tribes use the tender shoots of the shrub as vegetable.
	: It is an evergreen shrub. Leaves have basilar nectaries in clusters and laminar nectaries are scattered on abaxial surface. Flowers are white and in terminal corymbose cymes. Fruit is globose and dark green.



Plant: 384

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Akal-bih.
English name	: Tubeflower or Turk's turban or Skyrocket.
Botanical name	: <i>Clerodendron indicum</i> (L.) O. Kuntze.
Synonym	: <i>C. siphonanthus</i> R. Br.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/205.
Flowering time	: September to December.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Carbuncles.
Other uses	: In some gardens, it is grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall herb with hollow ridged stem. Leaves are whorled and linear-lanceolate. Flowers are creamy white and occur in auxiliary and terminal paniculate cymes. Drupes are 4-lobed.



Plant: 385

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Nangal-bhanga.
English name	: Bharngi.
Botanical name	: <i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon.
Flowering time	: August to October.
Part used	: Roots and leaves.
Medicinal use	: Dysentery, cuts and wounds.
Other uses	: It is grown as a flowering plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a shrub. Leaves are ovate-elliptic, sharply serrate, and coriaceous; occur in whorls of three. Flowers are bluish purple. Drupes are 4-lobed and purple.



Plant: 386

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Dhopat tita.
English name	: Glorybower or Bagflower or Hill glory bower or Wallflower.
Botanical name	: <i>Clerodendron viscosum</i> Vent.
Synonym	: <i>C. infortunatum</i> Gaertn.f.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/114.
Flowering time	: March to July.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Malaria.
Other uses	: It is grown as a flowering plant by some people.
Morphological characters	: It is an undershrub. Leaves are opposite and ovate-cordate. Flowers are white and tinged with pink in terminal panicles. Drupes are globose and black when mature.



Plant: 387

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Gu-phul.
English name	: Wild sage or Lantana or Yellow sage.
Botanical name	: <i>Lantana camara L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/082.
Flowering time	: January to December.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Healing of wounds.
Other uses	: Some people grow it as pot plant.
Ecological characters	: It is a spiny and aromatic shrub. Leaves are ovate, acuminate and toothed. Flowers are white, pink or yellow and many flowered with peduncled head are ovoid.



Plant: 388

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Goda bon.
English name	: Bank mat.
Botanical name	: <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Greene.
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/160.
Flowering time	: January to May.
Part used	: The whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Diuretic and febrifuge.
Other uses	: It is a minor fodder plant.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a prostrate herb with rooting at nodes. Leaves are opposite, obovate, and spathulata. Flowers are purplish white and occur in dense globose, auxiliary peduncled spikes. Drupes are globose.



Plant: 389

Family

: Verbenaceae.

Assamese name

: Bon Karaita.

English name

: Vervain.

Botanical name

: *Verbena officinalis L.*

Accession No.

: TU/MBBT/164.

Flowering time

: March to September.

Part used

: Leaves.

Medicinal use

: Healing of wounds.

Other uses

: Root is used as antidote to snake bite.

Morphological characters

: Plant is an erect herb. Leaves are various lobed. Floweres are bluish white and occur in long spikes. Fruits are ribbed.



Plant 390

Family	: Verbenaceae.
Assamese name	: Pochotia.
English name	: Chinese chaste tree.
Botanical name	: <i>Vitex negundo L.</i>
Accession No.	: TU/MBBT/016.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Leaves.
Medicinal use	: Scabies and pneumonia.
Other uses	: The tender shoots are used as fodder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is an aromatic shrub. Leaves are digitately 3-5 foliate, opposite, leaflets lanceolate, glabrous above, shining beneath; flowers purplish blue, in terminal panicles; drupes globose and black when ripe.



Plant 391

Family

: Vitaceae.

Vietnamese name

: Nol-tenga.

Common name

: Edible-stemmed vine or Cissus.

Botanical name

: *Cissus repens* Lamk.

Flowering time

: April to June.

Part used

: Tender leaves.

Medicinal use

: Stomach ailments.

Other uses

: Fruits are eaten.

Botanical characters

: It is a trailing herb. Stem is fleshy. Leaves are cordate-ovate, membranous and dentate. Flowers are white and occur in umbels. Fruits are globose.



Platt: 392

Family	: Vitaceae.
Assamese name	: Harjura lota.
English name	: Veld grape or Veldt grape or Winged treebine.
Botanical name	: <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> Wall ex. Wt & Arn.
Flowering time	: April to August.
Part used	: Whole plant.
Medicinal use	: Wounds and bone fracture.
Other uses	: Ash of the plant is used as a substitute of baking powder.
Morphological characters	: Plant is climber or trailer. Stem is fleshy, quadri angular, 4-winged and contracted at the nodes. Leaves are simple and cordate. Flowers are white and occur in auxiliary cymes. Fruits are globose and red when ripe.



Plant: 393

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Kulanjan or Gondh tora.
English name	: Greater galangal or Java galanga.
Botanical name	: <i>Alpinia galanga (L.) Willd.</i>
Flowering time	: April to January.
Habitat	: The plant generally grows in low lying areas of the state having clay loam soils.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: The plant is used in rheumatism, fever, catarach infection and bronchitis. The rhizome extract is used as stomachic, stimulant and carminative.
Other uses	: Flowers are eaten raw, also as salad and for making pickles. The rhizome is a source of an aromatic oil.
Morphological characters	: An aromatic perennial erect small herb. The rhizome is used as a condiment. The colour of the rhizome is deep orange brown, and its taste is pungent. Leaves are glossy on both sides; and flowers are greenish white. The plant flowers densely and the panicles are branched and fruits panicles; fruits orange red.



Plant: 394

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Tora.
English name	: Galanga.
Botanical name	: <i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertn.) Burtt.
Synonym	: <i>A. allughas</i> (Retz.) Rosc.
Flowering time	: May to August.
Habitat	: Grows densely in sandy to clay loam forest soils of the state.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: The juice of the rhizome is used for bronchitis, scabies and other skin diseases.
Other uses	: The stem is used to make ropes.
Morphological characters	: It is a tall herb, 3 - 4.5 feet in height, several tillers come out from the rhizome but they do not produce branches. The stem is covered by leaf sheaths and nodes are prominent. Leaves are oblong-lanceolate and acuminate. Flowers are pinkish white and born in terminal panicles. The capsule is globose.



Plant. 398

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Bor-clachi.
English name	: Greater cardamom or Nepal cardamom.
Botanical name	: <i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: January and December.
Habitat	: The plant grows in sandy loam shady soils.
Part used	: Fruits.
Medicinal use	: The fruit is used as an aphrodisiac.
Other uses	: The dry fruits are used as condiment.
Morphological characters	: It is an erect herb. Leaves are spiral and oblong-lanceolate. Flowers are yellowish white in colour and born densely short-peduncled with globose spikes. Bracts are red and capsules globose, red or brown.



Plant: 396

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Bon-halodhi or keturi or ketkuri.
English name	: Wild turmeric or yellow zedoary.
Botanical name	: <i>Curcuma aromatica Salisb.</i>
Flowering time	: April to June.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Sprains, ringworm, scabies. Juice of rhizome is carminative and astringent, tonic, applied to bruises and sprains.
Other uses	: The rhizome powder is used as a colouring agent.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb. Rhizome is aromatic. Leaves are oblong and narrowed down into long petioles. Flowers are pale yellow and occur in long pedunculate spikes.



Plant: 39

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Kola-halodhi.
English name	: Black zedoary.
Botanical name	: <i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb.
Flowering time	: May to June.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Sprain.
Other uses	: Rhizome is used in cosmetics.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb with a fleshy rhizome. Leaves and rhizome are aromatic. Leaves are simple, sheathing, entire, linear-lanceolate and black stripe on midrib. Flowers are pinkish bisexual occurring in spikes.



Plant: 398

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Halodhi.
English name	: Turmeric.
Botanical name	: <i>Curcuma domestica</i> Valet.
Synonym	: <i>C. longa</i> L.
Flowering time	: May to June.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Removes weakness after childbirth, removes wart and blood purifier.
Other uses	: The rhizome powder is a major condiment of Assamese and other Indian food.
Morphological characters	: Plant is herb with aromatic rhizome. Leaves are sheathing and linear-lanceolate. Flowers are slightly pink tinged and occur in spikes.



Plant: 399

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Gathion.
English name	: Kencur or Aromatic ginger or Sand ginger or Cutcherry.
Botanical name	: <i>Kaempferia galanga L.</i>
Flowering time	: March to May.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Emollient and cough.
Other uses	: The rhizome fingers are used as an ingredient in marriage ceremonies in Assam.
Morphological characters	: It is herb with aromatic rhizome and tuberous roots. Leaves are elliptic. Inflorescence occur in terminal and on a leafy shoot. Flowers are white.



Plant: 400

Family	: Zingiberaceae.
Assamese name	: Ada.
English name	: Ginger.
Botanical name	: <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.
Flowering time	: Occasionally January and December.
Part used	: Rhizome.
Medicinal use	: Stomach trouble, expectorant, allergy.
Other uses	: It is used as a spice to flavour curries. It is used in medicine as aromatic ingredients.
Morphological characters	: Plant is a herb with tuberous and creeping rhizome. Rhizome is aromatic, thick and pale yellow. Leaves are sub-sessile and distichous. Flowers are yellowish with dark-purple, creamy and mottled tip.

## About the Author

Prof. B. K. Konwar

Being born amidst lush green tea bushes of Towkuk Tea Estate, Charaideo Sub-division, Siwasagar District he passed High School Leaving Certificate examination from Sonati in 1975. He is the fourth son of Late Powal Chandra Konwar and Late Dharimeswari Konwari. Cherishing tea plants from childhood he studied B. Sc. Agri. (1981) and then M. Sc. Plant Breeding and Genetics (1984) in Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat. During his student life from the high school to University he was offered scholarships/fellowships by various organizations.

In April, 1984 he joined the Department of Plant Breeding & Genetics as a Lecturer, and in the next year he became Assistant Professor. Obtaining an overseas scholarship in November, 1988 he went to London for higher study in Plant Biotechnology. He returned to AAU, Jorhat in 1992 obtaining DIC of Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine and Ph. D. degree from University of London. He became Associate Professor in 1994. In April of the next year he joined Tocklai Experimental Station, TRA, Jorhat as a Senior Scientist (Biotechnologist) and subsequently became Head of the Botany Department. He joined Tezpur Central University as a Professor and Head of the Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in March 2002. In 2008, he became the Dean, School of Science and Technology for a term period of three years. Presently he is the Vice Chancellor of Nagaland University(Central), Lumami, Nagaland.

From the school days he has been writing poems, science and history articles, he published a book on the life and events of Mumai Tamuli Barbari and Lachit Barphukan in 2001. So far he carried out 12 research projects funded by agencies like DBT, TRA, Tea Board, ICAR, AYUSH, ONGC etc and published more than fifty research papers in International/National journals, and about eighty papers and abstracts in conference/seminar proceedings. Six scholars obtained Ph. D. degree and 28 M. Sc. students carried out research under his supervision. He married in 1993 and blessed with a daughter and a son.

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